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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Vol. XII.

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One Dollar a year.

No. 36

W.L. Douglas Shoes

\$2.50, \$3.50, and \$4.00 Shoes

FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas Shoes cost more to make than ordinary shoes, because higher grade leathers are used and selected with greater care, every detail in the making is watched over by the most skilled shoemakers in this country. These are the reasons why Douglas Shoes are guaranteed to look and fit better and wear longer than any other \$3.50 or \$4.00 shoes you can buy.

Our Spring Stock is now open. We have them in all styles and leathers.

The Largest Stock of
Men's Shoes
IN BEREA

R. R. COYLE

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN OUR OWN STATE

Conference of Railway Magnates—House Votes to Fortify Canal—Shepard out of the N. Y. Senatorial Contest—Democrats to Outline Program—Chaos in Congress.

RAILROAD CONFERENCE

A conference of the chiefs of the great railway systems of the country was held in New York, Monday. The object of the meeting was to discuss the recent interstate commerce decision refusing the proposed rate increase on interstate lines. The fact that the decision did not call for any reductions forestalled bitter criticisms, but the claim is made that the roads will be greatly limited now in their improvements and extensions owing to the want of capital, and a general slump in business activities is predicted.

Night Rider Outrages Begin—Gifts to Middlesboro's School Children—Brandeis a Kentuckian—Mayo for Senate—Head Withdraws—Bradley Declines—Fires.

AT IT EARLY

It looks as if the prophets of evil had struck it true in their predictions as to night rider troubles. A house rented by a farmer, near Sharpsburg, who had declared his intention of putting out a tobacco crop this year was blown up by dynamite this week, and other farmers received threatening letters warning them to stop sowing seed.

A GOOD BENEFACTION

Each of the 1425 school children of Middlesboro, where the only postal savings bank in the state is located, had a small sum deposited to his

PALACE MEAT MARKET

Fresh and cured meats and lard. Call for what you want and get what you call for. Highest market price paid for hides, furs, butter, eggs and chickens
FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY

Kidd Building, Corner Main and
Richmond Streets, Berea, Ky.

U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.

CANAL TO BE FORTIFIED

After a long debate the House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly last week in favor of fortifying the Panama Canal and appropriated three million dollars to begin the work. Twelve millions is the sum estimated to be necessary to complete the fortifications. It is believed that the Senate will concur in this measure.

THE BETTER MAN QUITS

In the senatorial contest of the New York Legislature, there is still no break, although Mr. Shepard, the favorite of the Insurgents, has withdrawn his name. An effort has been made to get Mr. Murphy, Tammany's head, to call off his man, Sheehan, but he has so far refused, and it is feared that New York will have only one Representative in the Upper House when the extra session convenes on April 4th, if it does convene. Tammany is showing its hand in great style.

TO OUTLINE PROGRAM

In anticipation of the extra session of Congress, a meeting of the Democratic members is announced for Monday, the 6th, to outline the work of the session. Committees will be selected and the policy as to tariff revision discussed. The Speaker to be, Mr. Clark, announces that he has no fear of the passage of the reciprocity measure by the new Congress. The respite of one month from March 4th to April 4th will be little enough time to get things in hand, but it will be welcomed.

LEGISLATIVE CHAOS

With three days and a half of the session remaining, Congress in both branches finds itself so overwhelmed

(Continued on fifth page)

or her credit last week by a wealthy citizen of the town, Mr. J. H. Bartlett. Mr. Bartlett thinks that his gift will cultivate the habit of saving on the part of the children, and, if it does, the benefit of his gift cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

WHO IS BRANDEIS?

It was Brandeis who came conspicuously into light in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation; it was Brandeis that told the railroad companies that they could make millions the reducing rates, if they would only operate upon a business-like and economic basis. Brandeis called a young attorney and an up-start by some, especially by the railroads.

THE EXTRA SESSION

An extra session of Congress now seems a certainty. Dispatches from Washington state that the President, relying on the failure of Congress to enact the legislation the country demands, has even selected the date. April 4th is the time announced.

And what does an extra session mean? All it means no one can tell, but there are a few things that are patent to every one.

In the first place it will mean that the Republicans have lost the greatest opportunity ever accorded a party to do the country a great service—an opportunity doubly potent in that it was the party's chance to regain in a large measure the popular confidence as well.

But it means much more. It was not enough that the party should forget its platform and fail in the revision of the tariff. It means, or will mean, that the Republican party, a Republican Congress, has failed in two other respects in the same line, thus refusing to respond to the demand of the times and wedding itself to the past—it has blocked the passage of the measure providing for a permanent Tariff Board, and it has repudiated the principle of reciprocity of which it has been the chief advocate.

It means that the Republican party is still for a high protective tariff. It is the party of the rich—of the interests—and its future hangs upon a single hope. It is that hope and that alone that has given it the nerve to stand in the way of every progressive measure that has been proposed for its consideration. It is that that enables it to thwart the President and the popular will—the hope that, in throwing the responsibility upon the Democratic House of the next congress, taking it suddenly unprepared, Republicanism will profit by its mistakes—be returned to power on the wave of its unpopularity.

That is politics—at Washington. Is it patriotism?

There are just two redeeming features—the President, and the Insurgents.

LINCOLN'S FIRST INAUGURAL

Saturday, March 4th, will be the fiftieth anniversary of Lincoln's first inaugural and in commemorating that event and in gratitude for the life of the greatest of all Americans we repeat on page 6 some matter that we ran in a former issue and publish a Lincoln poem written by Mrs. Howe on page 8.

How we should like to review the strife, the turmoil, the frenzy of the time, and how we should like to picture the calmness, the patience, the level headedness of the untired President in contrast.

But we must let a few lines suffice—Lincoln's own words, his closing plea for peace and his prophecy—a prophecy which has long ago been fulfilled:

I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

IN BEREA'S DEFENSE

Those who read the editorial in last week's issue of THE CITIZEN will be interested in a contribution to the subject from the pen of Mr. J. W. VanWinkle, a former resident of Berea.

Mr. VanWinkle refutes the insinuation that the reputed criminality of Berea is in any sense due to any teaching by the churches or the college or to the fact that it is a local option community, praises the heroes who have made it what it is in spite of the fearful odds, and acquits the town and the college of any responsibility in the failure of the courts to convict those accused of crime.

And he asks some questions that every citizen, and especially every office holder should ponder. It is interesting reading.

ALL EYES ON RICHMOND

Friday is the local option election in Richmond and all eyes are turned that way. Yes, all Eastern Kentucky, and why?

Here is one reason. Richmond is the seat of the E. K. S. N. S. which invites the young men and young women of the mountains to its halls of instruction. And this institution is justly claimed to be the little city's greatest asset. The question then is, Will the municipality permit the establishing within its borders of another institution that counteracts and vitiates the work of the school? We refuse to believe that Richmond will say to the youth of the mountains, "We want you to come to our school but at the same time we are going to put the worst of all temptations in your path, with the certainty that, while we are attempting to educate all, we shall forever destroy a large number."

Witness the spectacle of Lexington. The mayor calling upon the president of the State University to keep the boys away from the saloons and declaring that, if he does not, they will be put in jail.

Why do not the Mayor and the city take the saloons away from the boys or ask that the College be removed?

Does Richmond covet the same shame? No. The arguments are all on the temperance side and they are being effectively put. Who could vote for whiskey in the face of the facts from Ex-Mayor Woods' pen as published in the CLIMAX yesterday?

But on the strength of his contention and due to his representations, in part, the interstate commerce commission refused the application of the railroad companies to be permitted to establish higher rates. But who is Brandeis? A Kentuckian born in Louisville, a graduate of the Louisville High School and a graduate of the Harvard Law School.

(Continued on fifth page.)

THE FOUNDATION OF FORTUNE

The habit of saving, formed early in life, is the foundation of most fortunes.

Thrifty people patronize the bank and are enabled to accumulate money and to prosper.

The Department of Savings is a special feature of this bank. It has many depositors, both large and small. All deposits in this department draw 4% compound interest.

One dollar or more will open an account.

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

Strong Defense for Berea

The Blame for Berea's Criminal Record Rests Neither upon the Churches nor Schools—All Honor to Heroes who Have been Instrumental in Community's Redemption—Citizen's Editorial of last week Highly Commended.

Letter from J. W. VanWinkle.

Editor Berea Citizen:

Will you kindly grant me a little space in your columns to say, as a citizen of Berea for over 30 years, what I know about murder in Berea and vicinity and the cause.

It should not be a matter of acrid recrimination as between Madison and Breathitt County, nor any other section of the state. Our record, our notoriety, I should say, for bloodshed all over the state should be a cause for profound shame, and an earnest sincere effort should be made by every good citizen to eliminate the cause.

Berea and vicinity prior to the beginning of the Civil War was a very wild, and disorderly community. Sparsely settled and with but little interest in schools and churches, people in this section, and in counties adjoining, made the "Big Glade," "Specie Creek," "Boozing Plains" and "Possam Kingdom" words of reproach among more orderly citizens living adjacent to this territory. There were "resorts" in those places embracing a territory contained within a radius of three and a half miles of Berea which, thanks to the educative forces, found in Berea, have long since disappeared.

None but citizens fifty years old can realize what the state of society was when John G. Fee, J. A. R. Rogers and the godly men and women associated with them, for the love of God and their fellow men, gave up the comforts of home and home life to which they had been accustomed to settle on a huckle-berry ridge overlooking the "Big Glade," and shed the light of the Gospel of Jesus Christ on this benighted region.

Their efforts and teaching and sacrifice were inspired by the eternal principle of the Fatherhood of God, and Brotherhood of man. With the conviction of this truth they consistently preached and taught a gospel of love, and friendship and practical helpfulness to the despised poor black as well as white. No one in Kentucky had ever dared to teach as they believed and taught, embracing the doctrine of anti-caste, anti-slavery, and the right of the black man to receive equal advantages in the race for life in matters of education.

This doctrine had the effect on

the surrounding neighborhood that shaking a red rag would have on an infuriated bull. The result was that for many years "Berea" was a stench in the nostrils of many and a by word and reproach. Its citizens were ostracized, and the violent, turbulent sentiment of the county sought to drive out the citizens and break up the community by mob violence. Private property was destroyed and many of the leading citizens had to take refuge north of the Ohio River.

The close of the war found the social conditions in a state of chaos. During the war civil law became subordinate to martial law with the turbulent lawless element dominant.

With this condition of affairs citizens of Berea could trust only in the God of Hosts for protection. They did so, and despite malice and mob violence Berea stands today in its citizenship, its municipal government, its educational institutions, thanks to God and the "Yankee," a living monument to the men and women who have and are giving their lives to the cause of God and humanity.

The Citizen without passing judgment, without a formal indictment, without condoning murder, or apologizing for our short comings has dispassionately asked some questions that are well worth careful study and serious consideration. The municipality of Berea has no jurisdiction in the final trial of felony cases. It has nothing to do in the selection and impeachment of grand and petit juries. It does not furnish any of the legal talent employed to prosecute or defend criminals; hence it cannot be charged with the responsibility of the acquittal of persons charged with felony—"murder."

In view of this truth we resent as a foul slander the insinuation that Berea as a municipality with a "College, plenty of churches and Local Option," has in the remotest degree promoted or fostered murder, or, in any sense, is responsible for the

Continued on fifth page

A \$50,000 HAND



The owner of the hand shown above which is insured for \$50,000 will use it in the Chapel, Saturday night, to bring wonderful music out of his \$13,000 violin.

You can not afford to miss a \$50,000 hand working on a \$13,000 violin when it costs but 50 cents to see and hear the combination at work.

HOUSE CLEANING

We are cleaning house and taking stock this week and as a result there will be some mighty good gifts within the next few days. The first who come will be the winners. Be sure and visit our stores this week for there will be extra bargains in store for you.

It's no special sale for our regular prices are always equal to special sale prices and the quality far superior.

WELCH'S and "Save the Difference."

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

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Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

An extraordinary duel was fought in France the other day. One of the duellists was hurt.

Chicago is the gem center of the world, but there is such a thing as wearing too many.

Baseball bids fair to girdle the globe. The Japs and the Cubans are taking kindly to it.

One man's attempt at suicide is attributed to too much housework. Is this a sign of the times?

We are told that an Illinois woman has put an end to herself by jumping into a cistern. Well, well!

What do you think of a hen that laid 4,000 eggs in 22 years and never brooded? Can you beat it?

The house cat carries germs indoors and indulges out of doors in an excess of vocal expression.

Florida has a bride seventy-eight years old. And yet there are women of forty who have given up hope.

A New York publisher tells us that poor music sells best. So we should judge from the music we hear these days.

That proposed half cent coin would be about right for most of the things you get by dropping a 1 cent coin in the slot.

New York is to have a fifty-eight story building. Tenants on the top floor will be reasonably safe from porch climbers.

A new play in New York is called "Bought and Paid For." However, many a writer of vaudeville sketches has no such luck.

A Chicago man was shot for stepping on another's corn. Anybody who has ever nursed a pet corn will call it justifiable homicide.

A London man who was a contributor to Punch has just died, leaving a fortune of \$6,000,000. And we'll bet his jokes weren't worth it.

We are told that there will be no babies in these United States after the year 2020. Another reason for protecting our infant industries.

During the last 34 years, says an eastern paper, we have lost \$5,000,000,000 by fire. Even at that old "inadequate water supply" is still doing business.

Irutsk, the capital of Siberia, is described as the wickedest city in the world. It is now up to New York, Chicago and Pittsburg to renew their efforts.

Aviator Paulhan, who has made \$200,000 out of his aeroplane, says he is going to retire from the game. This looks to us like knowing exactly when to quit.

Curing paralysis by artificially inducing fever reminds one of the ingenious practitioner who always threw his patients into fits and then cured the fits.

It is bad enough to be a deaf mute, but when one so afflicted is sued for slander, it is carrying the thing too far. Some persons evidently "just can't make their hands behave."

Pupils at Wellesley must learn how to spell before they are allowed to graduate. It may be a good innovation, but we fear that it will detract from the quality of Wellesley fudge.

An army officer has invented a multiplex telephone, and it is claimed for it that ten persons can speak over one line. As if we didn't have troubles enough already with the four-party wire.

Mount Etna continues to smoke, but the innocent bystanders have come to the conclusion that there is nothing doing in the way of lava. Many a time and oft have we heard of persons who "didn't know it was loaded."

PEACE OVERTURES ARE RECEIVED

Gen. Orozco Offers Surrender if Granted Immunity

MEXICAN OFFICIALS MAKE DENIAL

Hostilities Still Continue and Rebels Say What They Are Going to Do.—They Steal Dynamite—Make Further Boasts.

Mexico City.—El Pais, an independent daily of this city, printed a dispatch from Chihuahua to the effect that a report was current that Pascual Orozco, whose fiasco before Juarez was said to have cost him his post as chief of the rebel forces at the hands of Madero and the junta directiva, is anxious to make peace with the authorities at Chihuahua.

Under protection of a flag of truce and at the head of a large band of insurgents, Orozco was said to be proceeding to Chihuahua for a parley with Gov. Ahumada.

Washington.—Dr. Vanquez Gomez, head of the confidential agency here of the Mexican revolutionists, announced that he indirectly had received overtures for peace from the federal government.

Dr. Gomez was for a long time the physician of President Diaz, and was in the last election candidate for vice president of Mexico on the same ticket as Francisco I. Madero, the candidate for president.

Torreon.—Mariana Lopez, chief of a band of rebels said to number 300 or more, who destroyed three bridges on the Mexican Central near Jimulco, is said to have boasted that he would tie up the railroad below Torreon as it has been tied up north of Chihuahua, and that his present plan was to march upon Torreon on March 1.

The rebels robbed a mine near Jimulco, getting a quantity of dynamite.

Mexico.—A categorical denial statement contained in Dr. Gomez's announcement was made by Lieut. Col. Porfirio Diaz, jr., chief of the presidential staff. Similar refutation was made by Minister of Foreign Relations Emilio C. Creel.

FEDERATION FOUNDER DEAD.

Well-Known Writer Succumbed to Wounds Received Under Garibaldi.

Washington.—The death of Hugh McGregor removes a founder of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. McGregor was the first secretary of the federation, and held that office for a number of years. He was also a well-known magazine writer on trades union matters.

Mr. McGregor was born in London, England, in 1841. In his early life he worked as a jeweler. He organized the Jewelers' union in both England and America, and was the inspiration of the Reform league in England. The Reform league was composed of various trades unions, and four of its members were afterward elected to the house of commons.

During his 40 years in trades union work Mr. McGregor was the organizer of many trades unions and societies, the principal one being the Workmen's Institute association.

The cause of Mr. McGregor's death is attributed to old battle wounds, which he received when fighting under Garibaldi, in Italy.

"SICK OF IT ALL"

French Cabinet Resigned—Vote of Confidence Greatly Reduced.

Paris.—Deeply angered by alleged lack of appreciation of their services, Premier Briand and the members of his cabinet resigned.

The bare majority of 16, which the government received in a vote of confidence in the chamber of deputies, following the premier's arraignment by the radical socialists, was a sore blow to the premier and his associates, who had been sustained many times in previous crises by much larger votes. M. Briand said he was "sick of it all."

Fighting Forest Fires Costly.

Washington.—The great forest fires of last fall cost the government \$1,050,000 for the actual expenses of fighting the flames, the secretary of agriculture told the appropriations committee of the house. The government provided only \$135,000 last year for fighting forest fires, and it has been necessary to ask for \$915,000 more to make up for the expenses incurred.

A \$30,000 Blaze.

Peru, Ind.—Fire which started in the Amboy Mercantile Co.'s store spread rapidly, and caused slight damages to other buildings. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

Walter Foss Gone.

Somerville, Mass.—After a long illness Samuel Walter Foss, the author, poet and lecturer, died at the Charles Gale hospital, in Cambridge. He was born in Candia, New Hampshire, in 1858.

West Baden, Wis.—Fire at the Engle-Kross plant destroyed the plant, which was the largest pocketbook factory in the country, employing 250 men. The loss is \$200,000, covered by insurance.

SCENE OF THREATENED WAR



Map Showing Where Russia Is Making a Demonstration Against China.

RATIFY JAP TREATY

SENATE AFTER TWO-HOUR CONSIDERATION VOTE TO CONFIRM NEW CONVENTION.

UCHIDA MAKES A STATEMENT

Japanese Ambassador Gives Written Assurance That His Government Will Maintain Present Regulations Regarding Emigration of Coolies.

Washington.—The new Japan treaty was ratified Friday by the senate on the understanding that Japan will not impose coolies on the United States.

The objection to the convention has consistently been that it did not throw sufficient safeguards around the immigration of Japanese to the United States. Opposition was made to it by the people of California, and by their state legislature and by the people of the Pacific states generally.

President Taft personally pushed the ratification of the treaty by his assurances to the governor of California that the question of immigration was effectively covered by the Japanese declaration, which appears above and which has been declared the treaty's efficiency and sufficiency.

The treaty was taken up for the third time in the senate and after two hours' discussion was ratified.

The western senators who had continuously opposed the treaty, reluctantly voted for it. It is understood, while not surrendering any of their opinions that grave consequences might ensue from this peculiar document.

The sole basis for the belief that immigration is safeguarded is the following personal statement for his government of Baron Uchida.

"In proceeding this day to the signature of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Japan and the United States, the undersigned Japanese ambassador in Washington duly authorized by his government, has the honor to declare that the Imperial Japanese government are fully prepared to maintain with equal effectiveness the limitation and control which they have for the past three years exercised in regulation of the emigration of laborers to the United States.

(Signed) "Y. UCHIDA."
This was deemed sufficient certainty by the president and the state department and the president was active in his efforts to impress the California legislature with his view of the treaty's efficiency and sufficiency. Although the text of the treaty has been published the injunction of secrecy has not been removed and so far as the senate is considered it continues as a confidential document.

HULL IN FAREWELL SPEECH

Iowa Congressman Urges That Army Be Increased by Addition of 250,000 Men.

Washington.—In his farewell speech to the house after a service of twenty years in that body, Representative Hull of Iowa, chairman of the committee on military affairs, urged upon congress the necessity of supplementing the regular army of this country with an effective reserve force of 250,000 trained men. Mr. Hull said he did not believe that war was imminent, but that so long as war remained a possibility it was criminal negligence not to make proper preparation for it.

Mr. Hull said that such a force as he proposed could be maintained for \$20,000,000 a year. It would be under the control of the president, who would designate the officers.

Peace Near for Honduras.

Puerto Cortes, Honduras.—Gen. Manuel Bonilla, leader of the revolutionary movement, Friday withdrew formally as a candidate for the provisional presidency of Honduras, and there are prospects of an early agreement with the government.

United States Officer Frozen to Death. Nome, Alaska.—Lieut. S. B. West, U. S. A., of Fort Davis, was frozen to death Thursday five miles from Tishou while out in one of the severest blizzards ever known here.

PACT UP TO SENATE

COMMITTEE REPORT M'CALL BILL WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION.

No Amendments Adopted—Measure Is Submitted in Exact Form as Passed by House.

Washington.—The senate finance committee ordered the McCall bill to carry out the Canadian reciprocity agreement reported to the senate without recommendation. The vote against a recommendation was 7 to 6.

Seemingly authentic information has it that Senator Aldrich will arrive in Washington Monday to help secure sanction for reciprocity. The senators who stand opposed say that if Mr. Aldrich is coming he is coming too late. The friends of the measure express hope that the Aldrich help will avail to secure a vote.

The action of the finance committee in ordering the McCall bill reported without recommendation came after two votes had been taken on propositions to make recommendations on the bill and each had failed by a margin of one. There was only one course open to the committee if the pledge to President Taft not to smother the bill was to be kept. That was to return the bill to the senate without advice, and this motion was at once submitted by Acting Chairman Burrows. It carried unanimously.

No amendments to the bill were adopted, and it will come up on the floor of the senate, therefore, in the exact form in which it was passed by the house.

PASS ARMY INCREASE BILL

Reichstag Takes Action to Add 10,000 Soldiers to Force—Socialists Oppose Increase.

Berlin.—The reichstag passed the second reading of the five-year military bill, designed to strengthen the army gradually by more than 10,000 soldiers. There was no opposition except from the Socialists.

General von Heeringen, Prussian minister of war, denied that the bill was the result of a sudden decision of the military authorities, but had been under careful consideration for years. The great progress Germany had made in the last forty years, he asserted, was largely due to universal military service.

SENATE BRIBERY CASE FAILS

Jury Acquits Frank J. Gardner of New York of Offering \$10,000 to Influence Vote.

New York.—The state's first endeavor to make a criminal case out of an alleged attempt to purchase legislators' votes to defeat the anti-racketeering bills three years ago has collapsed. After an hour's deliberation a jury in the criminal branch of the supreme court acquitted former State Senator Frank J. Gardner, who was charged with offering a \$10,000 bribe to former State Senator Otto G. Foelker, who is now a congressman.

DICKINSON'S DRIVER KILLED

Coachman for Secretary of War Meets Death in Runaway Accident in Washington.

Washington.—Edward McQuade, for nearly twenty-five years coachman for the secretary of war, was killed in a runaway accident here. He was driving Secretary Dickinson's two-year-old granddaughter, Helen Dickinson, and Miss Dunning, her governess, both of whom, with the footman, escaped injury. The horses were frightened by a piece of paper blown by the wind.

Aked Called to Frisco Church.

San Francisco.—Dr. Charles F. Aked, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church of New York, of which John D. Rockefeller is a member, was Thursday formally called to the pastorate of the First Congregational church of this city.

War Minister Brun Drops Dead. Paris, France.—General Brun, minister of war in the cabinet of Premier Briand, dropped dead Thursday from a paralytic stroke at the offices of the ministry.

BRIGHTER WEATHER

More Seasonable Temperature Cause Better Feelings in Business Circles.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade said:

Though progress toward normal conditions of business activity is slow it is steady. In this progress the iron and steel trade is taking the lead, and its gain is so notable as to promise well for the other branches of industry. The percentage of production to capacity is continually increasing and the evidences of expansion, not only in finished products, but in pig iron, multiply in such a way as to have a favorable effect on business sentiment.

In Dry Goods.

In the dry goods trade, while the expansion is not so pronounced as in iron and steel, and while conservatism as the result of the high costs of production continues, yet there is an increase in transactions, and there is no heavy surplus stock to cause prolonged depression. Accompanying the decline in raw cotton there has been some unsettlement of cotton goods values, and the impetus to curtail production had been increased.

Shoes and Leather.

The footwear market continues quiet and featureless. Staple lines are generally slow, buyers not anticipating their requirements. Specialty goods continue to sell well, and the producers of these are generally busy, but comparatively few of the plants are working under full headway. The amicable settlement of the discount question is a favorable development.

Brighter Weather.

Brighter, more seasonable weather and the advance of February to its close is having a more active appearance to house jobbing trade at leading markets and slightly improved retail trade. The expansion, while quite marked when compared with the two preceding weeks, when weather conditions were unsettled, has, however, been relatively slow and cautious, and conservatism, which finds reflection in small lot buying, continues the pre-eminent feature in markets for dry goods, wearing apparel and kindred lines.

Iron and Steel.

Favorable reports continue to emanate from the iron and steel trades. Shipments from the mills are increasing and new orders are coming out in larger volume with the lighter finished lines leading in point of activity. Mills turning out in plate and wire are in the forefront, with perhaps 90 per cent of their capacity employed. Better reports are made regarding pig iron and the railroads are probably buying at a better rate than is generally believed.

Export trade, too, is satisfactory.

Business Failures.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending February 23 were 228, against 235 last week, 254 in the like week of 1910, 244 in 1909, 311 in 1908 and 194 in 1907. Business failures in Canada for the week number 26, which contrasts with 34 last week and 28 in the like week of 1910.

The Grain Market.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending February 23 aggregated 1,195,559 bush, against 2,180,921 last week and 1,846,332 this week last year. For the 34 weeks ending February 23 exports are 79,530,757 bush, against 107,080,456 in the corresponding period last year. Corn exports for the week are 1,857,876 bush, against 2,028,198 last week and 729,824 in 1910. For the 31 weeks ending February 23 corn exports are 29,012,204 bush, against 17,908,171 last year.

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Grain Market.

Flour—Winter patents \$4.10a4.40, do family \$3.15a3.40, low grade \$2.65a2.75, spring patent \$3.50a3.65, do fancy \$4.75a5.10. Wheat—No. 2 red 91½c, 92½c, No. 3 red 84a86c, No. 4 78a81c. Corn—No. 2 white 46¼a47¼c, No. 3 white 45¼a46c, No. 2 yellow 47a48c, No. 3 yellow 46¼a47c, No. 2 mixed 47a47½c, No. 3 mixed 46¼a47c. Oats—No. 2 white 33½a34c, standard white 33a33½c, No. 2 mixed 32a33½c.

Cincinnati Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$5.25a5.15, butcher steers, extra \$5.65a5.85, good to choice \$5a5.60; heifers, extra, \$5.50a5.65; good to choice \$4.75a5.40; cows, extra \$5a5.10; good to choice \$4.25a4.90. Canners \$2.50a3.75. Bulls—Bologna \$4.25a5, extra \$5.10. Calves—Extra \$5.50a9.75, fair to good \$8.25a9.25, common and large \$4a8. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$7.50a7.65, mixed packers \$7.40a7.60 common to choice heavy fat sows \$4.75a6.35, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$7a7.75. Sheep—Extra \$4.15a4.25, good to choice \$3.50a4.10. Lambs—Extra \$6.40, yearlings \$4.50a5.

Cincinnati Miscellaneous.

Poultry—Hens 14c lb, spring chickens 20c lb, ducks 14c, turkey 18c, geese 7a10c. Butter—Creamery extra 29c, firsts 27½c, fancy dair 18c. Eggs—Prime firsts 15c, firsts 14c. Apples—Fancy \$5a6 a bbl, choice \$4a5 a bbl. Carrots—No. 1 35a36c dozen. Celery—25a35c dozen. Eggplants—Homegrown \$3.75a4.25 a crate. Grapes—Malaga \$6.50a8 a keg. Lemons—California \$3.50a4 Onions—Yellow 85a90c, white \$1a1.11 per bu. Pineapples—\$2a2.50 a crate Potatoes—Northern Ohio 43a47 a bu Florida, new \$3a3.50 a hamper. Tur nips \$1a1.10 bbl.

God Uses Pain to Refine Humanity

By DR. HAROLD PATTISON
Pastor of First Baptist Church,
St. Paul, Minn.

The problem in Job's time was, why do the righteous suffer? but the problem in our day has broadened to why should there be any suffering at all? As we have stood near the bedside of some dear one whom we could not bear to see suffer, we have wondered how God could stand it. Personally, I do not believe that God is a being that goes about shattering our homes or breaking our hearts. It is thought that he permits such things, but it may well be said that God cannot still be good and make exceptions, here and there in the workings of the great laws of the universe, that were to put irregularities in the place of uniformity, to introduce anarchy and make confusion worse confounded. We are to remember, too, that we are inclined to mistake the part for the whole, and in the matter of pain our standard of measurement is apt to be false. The actual amount of pain in the world is only as great as that borne by any single human being.

A partial answer to this problem is found in the present uses of pain. Pain may be a punishment, but not always, for pain would seem quite as often a punishment for weakness as for wickedness. Great pain purifies. As the psalmist says: "It was good for me that I was afflicted."

Pain is power. Pain stimulates us to do our best. It is a goad and spur that discovers our best paces. We often say we learn by experience, but if we stop to think of it the experiences to which we refer are mostly painful. It takes fire to temper steel and the sword blade never yet took and held its temper without it. A California apple is large and beautiful, but tasteless like cork; it needs the frost of New England to ripen the Baldwin and pippin. We none of us want to live over again the difficult crises of our lives, yet not one of us would be willing to part with the experiences those crises gave us. Great pain warns us. A wounded dog holds up its foot and so keeps out the dirt. Pain told it to do that.

The cross of Christ sheds the strongest light on the mysteries of pain. Jesus never seemed to be perplexed at the existence of pain. How great a part of his ministry consisted in banishing pain, yet Jesus and Christianity have done much to increase the pain of the world. Gethsemane and Calvary show us that in our lives as well as his the best and truest in human life comes from pain. The cross is the appeal of suffering.

The vicarious suffering of Christ is said to conflict with our sense of justice. It does not do it. We interpret it by the old view of theology, but rightly viewed it is the climax and complete expiration of the forces to which we owe entire evolution of our race. We must not confuse vicarious suffering with vicarious punishment. When life is seen at its deepest and truest it seems as though there were nothing else but vicarious suffering through which the world was saved.

Pain is incidental. It does not last. Pain is unnatural. Jesus came to heal and banish it. Pain is not eternal, and "God shall wipe all tears from their eyes and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crime, neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things are passed away."

New Opportunities.

Today we all face new opportunities for growth in grace and in the knowledge of Christ. It is only the man of spiritual pride that will not feel that the hours offer to him a new spiritual chance—a chance to be more like Christ when the sun goes down upon his newly dawned day. It must be that we fail to see the significance of this line of mercies so freely offered to all men. Each morning comes with this invitation: "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters." This is simply the call to accept the divine mercies of character. Every morning is alive with that opportunity. If we do not see these mercies it is because we are spiritually blind. What unconquered regions of kindness lie before our souls! What unexplored fields of divine benevolence! What untrodden paths of consecration! These are the possibilities that God sets before us now. Tomorrow morning should see us setting out on the stubborn and courageous march toward our ideal. The height and breadth and depth of the love of God in Christ give us an ambition equal to the efforts of an eternity.

Pain.

Pain is actually a mental perception of nerve pressure, and your perception of it may be altogether dispelled by some sudden demand on your attention, and you may forget all about the pain—in other words, it is often true that pain depends on the amount of attention you are willing to give to the nerve pressure record.—Rev. S. N. Watson, Episcopalian, Akron, Ohio.

Man's Companion.

Woman was meant to be man's companion. If this idea were carried out there would be no afflictions.—Rev. Lyman Abbott, Congregationalist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUGGESTIONS FOR COLLEGE SOCIETY

Transylvania Professor Author of Social Purity Movement

SHOULD ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE

Co-Operation of Other Colleges to Be Asked—Time Has Come to Take Action, Says College Professor.

Lexington.—With an address by Prof. Shull in chapel exercises a Transylvania university movement to organize a social purity league among the students of the Kentucky colleges was set on foot. Prof. Shull outlined the object of the proposed organization as follows: "To study problems connected with the constant increase of prostitution and diseases pertaining to it; to seek all legitimate means to eradicate the social evils from American life; to enlist college men in the cause of sexual education and to co-operate with all bodies having a similar aim."

Prof. Shull suggested that the organization should be called the "Intercollegiate Association for the Promotion of Social Purity." Prof. Shull stated that he believed the other colleges of the state would readily join in the movement, and that a strong association could be formed before the end of this present school term. There is at present a course in Transylvania university called social hygiene, which deals in part with social diseases, and a like course has already been installed in Central university at Danville, and Prof. Shull stated that he thought similar studies would be taken up in the other colleges. Prof. Shull stated that he had conceived his idea of this association after having his attention called to an article in a magazine which said that college men in the southern colleges are leaders in social degradation and not leaders in social uplift. "It comes as a challenge to college men in the south," says Prof. Shull, "and we should accept it."

FARMERS WIN VERDICT.

Longest Trial in the County Results in a Verdict Against Mine Company.

Madisonville.—The longest trial that ever took place in Hopkins county is closed. The jury was out ten hours on the case and the trial lasted six days. It was the case of A. and J. F. Graham, farmers, against the Reinecke Coal Mining Co. The cases were consolidated and tried at the same time. A. Graham asked for \$1,850 and J. F. Graham for \$1,750, claiming that the company had filled up the creek running through their property, causing it to overflow and destroy the agricultural value of the land. In the case of J. F. Graham the jury found for the defendant, and in the case of A. Graham the plaintiff was given \$470. There are five similar cases pending.

HARVESTER COMPANY FINED.

Lagrange.—The International Harvester Co. of America was adjudged guilty of operating in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law by a jury here. A fine of \$2,500 was assessed. Attorneys for the defendant company filed a motion for a new trial and intimated that the case would be fought to the supreme court of the United States if possible and necessary.

RAILWAYS INTO NEW FIELDS.

New York Capital Enlisted—Development of Mines and Timber.

Frankfort.—One of the richest sections of Kentucky which now has no railroad is to be opened up and developed by a new line, and several mountain counties are to have their first sight of a railroad train in a short time. A company to build the railroad, which will extend from Webbville, Lawrence county, to Poor Fork, Harlan county, was formed in New York. Roy Wilhoit, rate clerk of the railroad commission, was one of the organizers. The work of making the survey will begin June 30. It is said \$250,000 in good faith was subscribed by Kentucky and New York capitalists and plenty of money will be provided as it is needed to make the railroad as good as any in the state.

The new line will extend through Lawrence county to Paintsville, where it will connect with the Big Sandy branch of the C. & O. railroad. From Paintsville, Johnson county, the new road will extend to Salyersville, Magoffin county, thence to Hindman, Knott county, and on to the terminal in Harlan county. Hindman has no railroad and the whole section into which the new road will penetrate is entirely undeveloped, although the ground is rich with coal and timber.

PLUM TREE IN BLOOM.

Franklin.—A plum tree in the yard of William Bell is in full bloom. This is the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant that a plum tree ever bloomed in February in this county.

Tompkinsville.—The Courts hotel here was burned. The fire started in a downstairs room, and very few things were saved. The Courts hotel is one of the oldest and best-known hotels in this part of the state.

STATE INSTITUTE.

Complete Program of Meeting in Montgomery County.

Mt. Sterling.—In an effort to have the State Farmers' institute this month one of the best that has ever been held in the state, an attractive program has been arranged and reduced rates on all railroads have been secured. The following is the full program:

Thursday, February 23.

Morning Session.—Invocation, the Rev. H. D. Clark, Mt. Sterling. President's address, T. J. Bigstaff, Mt. Sterling. Address, M. C. Rankin, commissioner of agriculture, Frankfort. Selection of committees.

Afternoon Session.—Blue grass and other grasses in Kentucky, J. B. Walker, Hopkinsville. Domestic science, Mrs. Eliza G. Martin, Louisville. Domestic Science and Home Economics, Miss Aubyn Chinn, State university, Lexington. Soil Physics, Prof. J. G. Mosler, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. Forestry, Lucian Beckner, Winchester. Corn Breeding, Prof. P. G. Holden, Agricultural college, Ames, Ia. Kentucky Library Commission and Its Work, Julia Robertson, Frankfort. Intensive Farming, Prof. F. O. Clark, Berea college, Berea, Ky.

Night Session.—Farm Poultry and the Management of the Laying Hen, Otis Crane, Lebanon, Ind. Clover and Hog Farming, J. H. Drake, assistant agriculturalist, Washington, D. C. Fruits and their Diseases, Lowell Roudoush, New Richmond, O. Successful Farming, E. B. McEuen, Sacramento.

Friday, February 24.

Morning Session.—Invocation, Rev. W. J. Bolin, Mt. Sterling. Sheep in Kentucky, Prof. W. C. Coffey, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. Sheep Scabies in Kentucky and Application of the Present Law to Eradicate Them, Dr. A. J. Payne, bureau of animal industry, Washington, D. C. Hay and Other Forage Crops, F. G. Odell, Lincoln, Neb. Good Roads in Kentucky, L. E. Boykin, office of public roads, Washington, D. C. The Agriculture College and What It Means to the Farmer, Judge H. S. Barker, president of the State university, Lexington. Organization the Hope of the Farmer, W. H. Strange, Munfordville.

Afternoon Session.—Legislation for and Against the Farmer, Hon. C. M. Thomas, Paris. The Farmer and Markets for His Products, Judge E. C. O'Rear, Frankfort. Hogs and Hog Cholera Serum, Prof. E. S. Good, Agricultural Experimental Station, Lexington. The Importance of the Public School in the Development of Rural Communities, Prof. Regenstein, superintendent of public instruction, Frankfort. Farm Management, Prof. W. J. Spillman, U. S. department of agriculture, Washington, D. C. The Kentucky Horse, Prof. J. J. Hooper, Agricultural college, State university, Lexington. Mules, George P. Rogers, Smithland. The Problem of Transportation as it Affects the Farmer, Hon. John P. Haswell, Jr., Hardinsburg.

Night Session.—Entertainment to be provided by the citizens of Mt. Sterling.

Saturday, February 25.

Morning Session.—Invocation, Rev. H. G. Moody, Mt. Sterling. Our State Fair, Prof. M. A. Scovell, Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington. Apple Culture, Prof. H. L. Price, horticulturist, Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Va. Cattle Feeding, W. F. Ward, bureau of animal industry, Washington, D. C. Dairying as a Means of Soil Improvement, W. D. Nicholls, Bloomfield. Adjournment.



ED. DRUMAGEN,

Deputy State Councillor, Junior Order United American Mechanics.

LURED HOME AND ARRESTED.

Pikeville.—Pursued relentlessly ever since the battle, a year ago, in which Mrs. Daniels and her young daughter were killed, John Farrell, a feudist leader, has been arrested and lodged in jail here.

Lebanon.—Five prisoners, three of whom have just received life sentences in the penitentiary, escaped from jail by sawing through the bars. The men were George and John Johnson, convicted of murder; J. J. Abel, convicted of housebreaking, and sentenced to life under the habitual criminal act; and Robert Anderson and C. M. Tucker, charged with housebreaking.

Pound.—The freight office was robbed of \$100 in cash. About \$50 worth of goods were also taken from the Currier Lumber Co.'s store.

GOES TO TAKE OATH.

New Minister to Peru Leaves for Washington.

Lexington.—Judge H. Clay Howard, of Paris, recently appointed United States minister to Peru by President Taft, to succeed Leslie Combs, has gone to Washington to take the oath of office.

He will not sail for more than a month. After taking the oath of office he will remain in Washington for 30 days, taking the course of instruction concerning his duties as a diplomatic representative of this country.

JACKSON'S LAWYER-EDITOR.

Times May Buy New Press and Enlarge His Paper.

Jackson.—Ryland C. Musick, editor of the Times, is a lawyer by profession, but devotes a good share of his time to his paper, which has recently been enlarged to six column size. Ryland C. Musick was born on Christ-



Ryland C. Musick.

mas day, 1884. He has been on the editorial staff of the Louisville Courier-Journal, Louisville Times and the Lexington Herald, and a correspondent for the Cincinnati Times-Star. His first newspaper work was done as Georgetown correspondent for Lexington Democrat. He was actively engaged in law practice at Jackson when he started the Times.

News in Kentucky

Lexington.—Judge John May Taylor, member of the court of civil appeals, died in the 73d years of his age. His death had been expected for some days. He was an ex-confederate soldier.

Somerset.—Judge B. J. Bethurum is trying the cases on docket with such dispatch that court will likely adjourn before the regular six weeks' term is up. This is the first time in history such has been the case, as generally an additional week or so was required to finish business.

Shelbyville.—Joseph S. White, the L. & N. foreman on the first section east of Shelbyville, was probably fatally injured in attempting to get a hand-car off the track to clear the way for a C. & O. train. The engine struck the car while he was still at work.

Whitesburg.—To ascertain the exact number of workable seams of coaling in the Elkhorn and Boone's Fork field the Consolidated Coal Co. has started a number of drills to work on Elkhorn, near which they are preparing to begin operations.

KIDNAPED FROM HER HOME.

Chloroform Used in Securing Pretty Girl—Taken From Beside Her Sister.

Louisville.—Pretty golden-haired 14-year-old Virginia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Foster, was kidnaped from her home here as she slept by the side of her 11-year-old sister. Chloroform was used by the kidnapers, the parents believe.

No garment of the girl was missing, save her nightgown and a heavy blue coat.

According to Mrs. Foster, both girls retired shortly before 8 o'clock. At 11 o'clock the younger sister awoke from a dream. She found her sister gone. Calling to her parents, a search was made and it was discovered that a back door had been forced by the kidnapers. After searching the premises and through the neighborhood the police were called and it was then found that the girl's coat was gone. The neighbors say the girl is unusually pretty, a blonde type, and large blue eyes and golden curls that hang down her back. She is about five feet tall and weighs 104 pounds.

WILL KEEP ITS CONTRACT.

Harlan.—T. J. Asher, president of the Wasoto & Black Mountain railroad, has announced that passenger and freight service will be established on that line March 1. The passenger trains will run from Harlan. The railroad company is under contract with the Commercial club of Harlan to be running trains into this town by April 23, and it is almost certain that the line into Harlan will be completed before that date.

ELISHA RESTORES A CHILD TO LIFE

Sunday School Lesson for Mar. 12, 1911
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT—II Kings 2:1-18. Memory verses 2-3.

GOLDEN TEXT—"The gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord."—Rom. 6:23.

TIME—Elisha began his career as a prophet about 600 B. C. But no exact date can be given to the separate stories, as it is not certain that they are arranged chronologically.

PLACES—The Jordan, Jericho, Bethel, some part of Mount Carmel, where Elisha sometimes retired.

The promise of Elisha that if Elisha saw him ascend, then he might know that he was to be his successor had been fulfilled. This might be confirmed by the fact that Elisha's mantle, his familiar prophet-dress, fell from him as he went up in the whirlwind, and was a confirmatory legacy, so that Elisha might appear to the people to be a prophet like his master.

But, like Gideon with the fleece, Elisha would like to make another test before he entered upon his work. He was standing by the River Jordan. The sons of the prophets from Jericho were looking on. The river must be crossed. He held the mantle with which Elisha smote the waters, when a way through them had been opened by Elisha's God. Therefore if he was really Elisha's successor, with the same mantle, the same spirit, the same work to do, then God would open a similar pathway through the river for Elisha. Folding up the mantle, and smiting the waters, as his master had done, he exclaimed, "Where is the Lord, the God of Elisha?" and the way was opened, and assurance was made doubly sure.

Coming to Jericho, where there was a guild of the Sons of the Prophets, Elisha had an opportunity of using his power of service as a prophet. The citizens of Jericho came to him for help because the water supply was very bad for both the people and the land. They brought Elisha a new bowl or dish, and put salt therein, both typical of purity and freshness. Taking these with him he went up the stream to the fountain head a mile and a half from the town, and cast the salt into it, saying, "Thus saith the Lord, I have healed these waters." This clearly shows that the salt was "not the means whereby the healing was wrought, but only as an outward sign to point to the work which was supernaturally performed."

One of the sons of the prophets died and left his widow and two sons in poverty. She was so poor as to be in danger of having her children sold as slaves. Her husband may have left her in debt, or she had run in debt, perhaps through her husband's sickness. Her creditors demanded their money, and, as she could not pay it, they threatened to take her two sons for slaves, to work out the debt. In her trouble she appealed to Elisha as the head of the guild, and as one who had been helping others. She had nothing left but a pot of olive oil.

Elisha bade the woman borrow empty vessels from her neighbors, and bringing them into her house, with closed doors, to pour out from her own jar of oil till every dish and jar was full. This oil she was to sell and pay her debt.

The result was according to the prophet's word. Every vessel she had filled enough to borrow was filled with the miraculous oil. Her debt was paid, and her children saved from slavery. According to her faith it was done unto her.

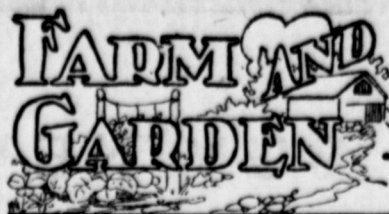
Mother Goes to Elisha for Help.—Elisha at this time was at Mount Carmel, 16 miles away. The mother knows the only thing to be done. She calls for one of the servants, has an ass saddled, and presses forward with the utmost speed to the prophet. Elisha knew that only some matter of great importance could bring a woman there. "She caught him by the feet. Gehazi came near to thrust her away." Deeming her importunity excessive, or such liberties beneath his master's dignity.

Elisha went with the Shunammite to her house, and found the child dead upon the bed in his chamber. "He shut the door upon them twain, and prayed."

"And he went up, and lay upon the child." He used whatever means were in his power, though the means alone could never have brought the child to life. So James tells the elders who pray with the sick, to also anoint him with oil, one of the commoner remedies of the day. There were faint signs of life.

Then came another season of agonizing prayer, while the prophet walked to and fro. This was a new experience of what the Lord might do through him, and he could not know the Lord's will at once. "The child sneezed seven times, and . . . opened his eyes." These were the first acts of restored respiration, and they are described as successive steps.

Into every home come hours of bitter sorrow, strange providences which we cannot understand. The door through which help comes is the door of prayer, and the use of means which always belongs with prayer like a twin sister. The mother prayed and put her prayer in action. The prophet prayed and put his prayer in action. The effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. It makes all the difference in the world whether the prophet or Gehazi is behind the staff. The best thing in a sermon is the man behind it. The most important thing in teaching is the teacher.



HUGE BASKET FOR GRANARY

Pima Indians of Mendocino County, California, Use Big Receptacles Made of Willow.

(By J. MAYNE, Baltimore.)

The Pima Indians of Mendocino county, Cal., for many generations stored their winter provisions in large willow baskets. It was the custom to place the basket granaries up on a high rude platform supported by poles, easily reached by means of ladders.

Hundreds of bushels of acorns besides corn and wheat were gathered and housed in these granaries for use during the winter. Each basket was provided with a portable lid or top.



Huge Basket Granary.

Usually these baskets were comparatively not very large.

Recently, however, the Pima Indians living near Ukiah wove an immense willow basket which is a record-breaker for size. From the bottom to the rim the immense basket measures 6 feet, while the outside circumference covers 25 feet. The basket itself when empty weighs 250 pounds, and the cone-shaped lid weighs 75 additional pounds, making a total weight of 325 pounds.

When filled with acorns, grain, etc., the total weight will nearly reach 1,200 pounds.

Very recently this "baby" basket was purchased by Dr. J. W. Hudson, of Ukiah, and by him sold to the Institute of Arts and Sciences, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The big basket will be shipped to its eastern destination. It is so large that it cannot be put through the door of an ordinary box car, and before being placed on board the car the opening will have to be widened to admit this special piece of freight.

MONEY IN CAULIFLOWER CROP

Little Chance for Success Unless Planted Early, as Plant Needs Cool Air and Soil.

(By WILLIAM H. UNDERWOOD.)

I have grown cauliflower for a number of years and have found it a very profitable crop, as it brings a good price in the market.

Soil that will produce cabbage is suitable for cauliflower, provided it is enriched with well rotted manure. The manure should be thoroughly mixed with the soil and the ground put in the best possible condition.

When the seeds begin to grow I give the plants sufficient air to keep them from rotting off. As soon as the plants are large enough to handle I take them up and transplant them two inches apart each way and keep them well watered. I expose the plants to the open air before time to plant outdoors so as to harden them. I find that few plants die when treated in this manner.

Several hours before setting out I give the plants a thorough soaking in the hot bed. When ready to set the plants I mark off the ground three feet each way and set the plants somewhat deeper than they grow in the hot bed and press the earth firmly about them.

As cauliflower requires a cool atmosphere and a cool, moist soil, there is little chance of success unless it is planted very early in order to come on before the heat of summer, or it may be planted late and come in during the cool weather of fall.

In cultivating I use a one-horse cultivator twice a week, going both ways when the plants are small. When they come to maturity and the flowers appear, I cover the flowers with a leaf of the plant early every morning. I have had good success in this manner of protection.

Killing Quack Grass.

Quack grass is a perennial and the roots must be cut off under the surface. Shave off the plants by running a shallow furrow. If plow deeply the roots will not be much injured and will come up again. A good way is to harrow out as many roots as possible after they have started in the spring and then follow with the plow as often as they show up strong. Plant to millet or buckwheat in the late summer as these crops have a tendency to smother quack grass.

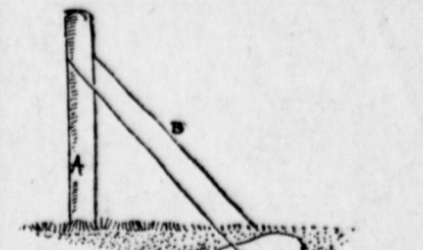
Hunting for Pleasure.

The man who hunts for pleasure rarely finds it, and if he does he cannot appreciate it.

BRACE-WIRE THAT ENDURES

Necessary Materials Are Virtually Indestructible and Are Easily Adjusted.—Most Effective.

Most braces for a corner-post require so much labor and expense that the illustration will convey an idea well worth putting into practice, as the necessary materials for the brace are virtually indestructible, very easily adjusted and most effective in their application. Secure a smooth



Brace-Wire That Stays.

wire 15 to 20 feet in length, double it, place one end around the post and the other around a large rock; dig a hole and sink the rock in the ground about two feet, tamping the dirt firmly down against it to hold it in position.

A, post; B, wires; C, rock. To take all slack out of the wires and prevent the post from becoming loose, insert a hammer-handle or strong stick between the wires and twist it over and over until the desired tightness is obtained.

GOOD HITCHING POST DEVICE

Strong Timber, Set Firmly in Ground, With Square Top, as Shown, Is Very Convenient.

Set firmly into the ground a good, strong post, with a square top, into which drive a staple and hook at right angles, as it were. To fasten horse, double the rope or strap, pass through



Hitching Post Device.

the staple and over the hook, and the horse is safely hitched. Staple or hook should only be large enough to admit a common-size rope or strap.

Planting the Garden.

In planting your garden bear in mind that it costs no more to grow the best varieties of vegetables than it does to grow poor ones, and this applies also to all farm crops. It pays to be careful in selecting varieties.

Preparing for Market.

In preparing your products for market give good weight and measure and good quality. People want what they pay for, and if they don't get it of you they will try some one else.



Alfalfa seed should be pure. The farmer must keep up with the times.

There is nothing hard to learn about operating a silo. As a fertilizer, nothing can beat barnyard manure.

Every detail of his work interests the successful farmer. It is none too early in the season to begin hardening the teams for spring's work.

Orchard grass is taking well in some isolated places as a meadow plant.

A frame mushroom house is undoubtedly a good place for forcing rhubarb.

Rhubarb is a crop like mushrooms in at least this one respect, it can be grown in the absence of light.

The remaining months of the winter will pass quickly, and then the rush and work of spring will begin.

Early cabbage, cauliflower, spinach, wax beans and dwarf peas go very nicely between the newly-set strawberry plants.

Every grower that raises celery on a big scale generally sees to it that he can ship celery from November 1st to the first of March.

There is no reason why potatoes could not be grown for a year or two in a newly-planted orchard, either in the ordinary way or by covering with straw.

A machine has been invented which will make tile from cement. The machines are small enough to be used by individual farmers and the cost is small.

There are a number of fungous diseases which attack the bean plant, the most serious and common of which is anthracnose, which is more commonly called blight, or rust.

One eight-ounce potato in each hill will produce a yield of about 88 bushels per acre; many times one hill will produce six 8-ounce potatoes; this is at the rate of 560 bushels per acre.

BUY NEW GOODS

Spring goods now open.

Everything new in Dry Goods.

Come and see the new styles and fabrics.

COYLE'S DRY GOODS STORE

You pay less

or get more

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

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DENTIST
CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER RACKET STORE

DAN H. BRECK
Fire, Life and Accident
Insurance
Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE	
Knoxville	6:30 a. m. 11:00 p. m.
BEREA	1:29 p. m. 3:57 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:10 p. m. 7:45 a. m.
South Bound Local	
Cincinnati	6:40 a. m. 8:25 p. m.
BEREA	11:59 a. m. 12:29 p. m.
Knoxville	7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.
Express Trains	
Stop to take on and let off passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.	
South Bound	
Cincinnati	8:15 a. m.
BEREA	11:44 a. m.
North Bound	
BEREA	4:56 p. m.
Cincinnati	8:35 p. m.

Mr. Harold VanWinkle from Lynn, Mass., who has been visiting friends and relatives here, left, Wednesday, for Cleveland, Ohio.

The College is now prepared to make contracts with those who wish to furnish wood for the ensuing year. See T. J. Osborne, Treas.

Mrs. S. R. Baker left Monday for Cincinnati to buy a stock of new spring goods.

Mr. Jason Sexton is visiting home folks this week.

Mr. M. V. Roberts of Hazel Green was in Berea Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Bertha Robinson has quit the dress making business and expects to leave this week for Beckley, W. Va., where she will spend a few months with her sister.

The ladies of the Clio Club, with their husbands, were delightfully entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Friday evening.

Boys, bring your rubber and iron to J. S. Gott, on Depot Street for high prices.

EGGS and DAY OLD CHICKS.—Single Comb White Leghorns, R. I. Reds, and Plymouth Rocks. Prices reasonable considering quality. M. L. Spink, Berea, Ky.

Mr. John C. Jackson who has been attending Smith's Business College at Lexington is expected home Mar. 2nd.

Mrs. Mary H. Dodge, State President of the Woman's Relief Corps left last week for a two weeks' trip. She attends and addresses a District Convention at Covington, and visits several local organizations in the north part of the state, in the interest of the W. C. T. U. work.

W. H. Clark of McKee was in Berea for a few days last week.

Dan Baker and family have moved to Wallacetown.

D. M. Chenault of Richmond was here, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charley Burdette moved, Monday, into their beautiful new home on Chestnut Street.

Mr. Cooper, "the candy man" from Knoxville was here Monday.

N. J. Coyle is in Jackson County.

Abijah Wilson of Irvine visited relatives here, Saturday and Sunday.

The Union Christian Endeavor meeting was held in the Christian Church Sunday afternoon. It was a very interesting and helpful meeting.

THREE DAYS ONLY

Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, because of being over stocked, we are going to sell our best grade of Rio bulk Coffee at 18c per lb. or 6 lbs. for \$1. This is a coffee that you cannot ordinarily purchase for less than 25c per lb. Not a cheap coffee at a profit, nor an expensive coffee below cost, but an extra good coffee at cost. Better lay in a supply now. Richmond is sure to go dry.

C. M. CANFIELD, Berea, Ky.

Mr. Marshall Vaughn is visiting friends here.

Rev. Parsons went to Valley View, Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Stella Adams returned, Saturday, from a week's visit with friends and relatives in Brodhead and Mt. Vernon. Misses Anna Tate and Jennie Davis of Mt. Vernon came home with her for a few days visit in Berea.

Mr. Tom Hayes went to Illinois last Friday. His family expects to follow him soon.

I am booking orders now for baby chicks. Have several orders ahead, so if you want chicks you had better get your order in at once.

Simon Muncy.

Mr. John W. Jackson of Farristown visited his brother, Mr. J. H. Jackson, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dean spent Saturday and Sunday with their parents at Clover Bottom.

For rent, four roomed house. For particulars call on Mrs. Laura Jones, Berea, Ky.

The Berea Basket Ball team, not the College, consisting of Henry Muncy and Lester Hill, forwards, Donald Edwards, center, and Earl Hayes and Simon Muncy, guards, went to Richmond, Monday night, to play the E. K. S. N. S. team. The game resulted in a score of 23 to 15 in favor of Berea.

Bargain Day

2:00 p. m.
SATURDAY
MARCH 4

MRS. EARLY

RUGS

These are our Regular Prices, this is not a special sale.

We have just opened the largest stock of Rugs and Carpets ever in Berea. If you don't believe it come and see.

A few eye openers:

Smith's Axminster Rugs, 8-3x10-6	\$13.50 to \$15.00
Smith's Axminster Rugs, 9x12	15.00 to 17.00
Smith's Velvet Rugs, 9x12	15.00
Smith's Tapestry Rugs, 9x12	10.00

We guarantee these goods to be first class and as good as can be bought. Come and have a look and "Save the Difference."

WELCH'S

Don't miss the Christian Endeavor meeting next Sunday evening at the Union Church. A musical program is being arranged which is sure to be a splendid treat. Mr. Gamble is in charge. It is also the regular consecration meeting. A cordial welcome to all who come.

Are those old scrubs of yours laying? If not you had better get some that will lay. Baby chicks from S. C. Brown Leghorns, \$8 per hundred.

I have three cockerels for sale.

Simon Muncy.

Miss Hallie Hill spent a few days of last week with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Burdette who have been spending the winter in Florida came home last Friday.

Mr. F. O. Clark was in attendance upon the State Farmers' Institute at Mt. Sterling last week. He made an address which may be published in The Citizen sometime in the future.

Mr. W. H. Duncan is at home from Norwood, Ohio.

When you see two straight marks stop and think. Then don't forget it—what you thought.—Better than ever.

Miss Myrtle Jones was at the hospital this week having her nose treated.

Mrs. Laura Jones has gone to Cincinnati to lay in her new spring millinery.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE

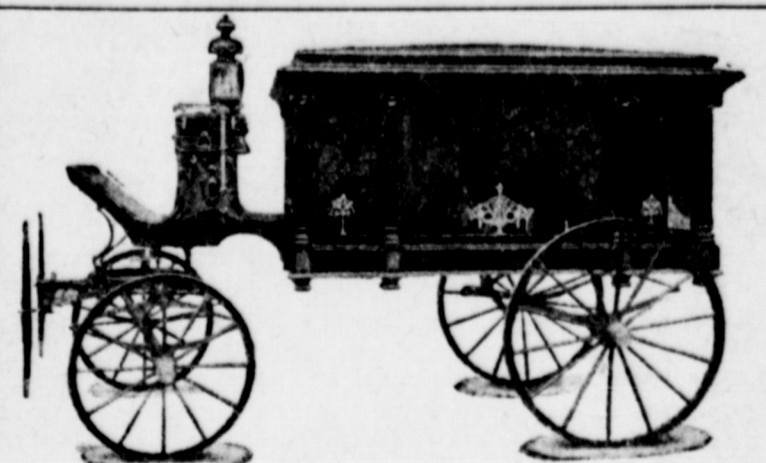
40 acres of natural bluegrass land, 2 1-2 miles of Berea, near pike. Good new house, barn, all under good fence. Young peach orchard, 100 trees. Clovers and grass take readily to any part of land. Everlasting spring, and joined on one side by creek. Price reasonable, terms liberal. Best bargain near Berea. Inquire at or address The Citizen, Berea, Ky.

College Items

The Rev. Theodore C. Williams of May City, Michigan, arrived in Berea last Friday noon and left Monday afternoon. He visited the Industrial on Friday, preached at the Union Church on Sunday morning and at the College Chapel Sunday night, and gave a lecture in Upper Chapel on "Tolstoi" on Monday morning. This was the second visit which Mr. Williams has made to Berea and it, as

FOR YOUR Groceries and Candles GO TO TATUM'S

3 lbs Prunes	25c
4 lbs. Dried Apples	25c
3 lbs. Dried Peaches, best	25c
6 Bars Soap	25c
Fells Naphtha, Ideal, Cleanseasy, Ivory.	
Lenox and Delphine, 3 for 10c	
Navy Beans - 5c per pound	
Colored Beans, 3 1/2c per pound	
Ideal Patent Flour	65c
Fairy Patent	65c



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A Complete Line of Modern Funeral Supplies

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well as the one last November, was enjoyed by those who heard him and met him.

Miss Katherine Bowersox will speak before the Young Men's Christian Association, Sunday evening, March 5th.

Rev. Elmer E. Davis, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Alexis, Illinois, will preach next Sunday morning in the Union Church and at the College Chapel at night. He comes from the home town of Secretary Gamble and Mr. Boggs.

The waiters of the upper dining room enjoyed, Saturday afternoon, a "conversation social" given at the home of Alvin Todd.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor spent Saturday, Sunday and Monday in Cincinnati.

Mr. Emil M. D. Bracker, who was superintendent of the garden and forest here three years ago, is now teaching in the agricultural department of Purdue University, Purdue, Indiana.

The various history classes are rejoicing in some very fine charts on English History obtained abroad by President Frost.

Berea hears of sickness and epidemics in various parts of the state but has almost forgotten what such things are like in the unusual run of good health this year.

Berea has made its contribution to the local option campaign which is now being carried on in Richmond. Prof. Dinsmore spoke in the Opera House last Thursday night and was accompanied by the quartette; Secy. Gamble took the quartette there Sunday night, and Mr. Canfield takes the Band there for the afternoon and night of Thursday this week. Friday is election day. This campaign for keeping out the saloon ought to be followed by a vigorous campaign of pledge-signing.

Nine of the young women of the office force of the President's office gave a businesslike party at the President's House last Saturday night. All reported a most enjoyable evening.

Quite a number of new students registered last week, particularly in the Academy and Normal Departments.

A CALL

To Berea's Normal Graduates and Former Students.

The next Commencement at Berea occurs, June 7th. This year it will be signalized by a general reunion of the graduates and former students of the Normal Department. Full announcements will appear soon.

STATE Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION

The Annual Convention of the Kentucky Young Men's Christian Association will be held at Danville, March 16-19, beginning with an afternoon session on Thursday and extending through Sunday night. The sessions will be held in the Baptist Church.

A hearty welcome has been assured from the people of Danville and every effort will be made to make the convention of real value to those who attend.

FORMER JAILER DIES

Former Jailer, Jas. C. Lackey, of Richmond died suddenly at his home, Monday morning. He had had an attack of grippe but had seemingly recovered. He was stricken while at his barn showing a neighbor a horse and died before a physician arrived. Mr. Lackey had served two terms as jailer and expected to be a candidate at the next election of county officers.

It's Quality That Counts

Price never made an article cheap. You can buy a horse for \$50 or you can buy one for \$200. It isn't the price you pay, but the horse you get, that counts.

Our Spring Line of Clothing, Shoes and Furnishing Goods for Men and Boys is by long odds the best in this community. You can rest assured that whatever you buy at our store is the best the world offers for the price. Ask your neighbor about our goods.

Put new shoes on the youngster. Look at them in a week.

They're usually battered, scraped, almost shapeless. Get a pair of Buster Brown Shoes.

Scuffing, scraping, kicking doesn't mar them—they thrive on knocks. They wear.

BUSTER BROWN Blue Ribbon SHOES
For youngsters, \$1.50 to \$2.50



Here's where the wear comes. Children's shoes need strong soles. Buster Brown Shoes have soles that wear. Mothers say they never saw children's soles wear so well.

BUSTER BROWN Blue Ribbon SHOES
For youngsters, \$1.50 to \$2.50



COME AND SEE US

RHODUS & HAYES

THE QUALITY STORE

MAIN STREET

BEREA, KENTUCKY

BUGGIES!

2 Car Loads Just Arrived

Of the old stand-bys OLD HICKORIES from the old school. Buggies that are built, tried and tested for rough pikes and roads. They have won a reputation which they justly deserve.

The Best Possible for the Price

and this year they come even better than before, every job above \$50 carrying strictly guaranteed and high grade Union City wheels, 12 inch full wrought 5th wheel and gear, and the perch pole is mortised into the head block—"ear marks of quality." We put on our own rubber tires and save you the factory profit. We use the best rubber obtainable, Diamond Fire Stone and Morgan and Wright. We re-rubber your old buggy at \$12, \$14 and \$16 per set. Will take your old buggy in on a new one. Come early while the assortment is complete. Terms liberal.

PHONE:
26 day, 46 night

R. B. Chrisman
"THE FURNITURE MAN"

BEREA,
KY.

History of the English Bible

Eighth Article—Catholics Aroused by Many Translations of Bible
—Their Denunciations Fruitless—Attempt to Stem Protestant Tide by a Catholic Translation—The Catholic Bible—Merits and Demerits.

By PROF. J. K. ROBERTSON

Translations Arouse Catholics

The English Bibles thus far described have marked the movement of religious thought. Around each as it came into being there rallied a party in the English church. In each were translations and marginal notes which sustained the conservative or the radical branch of Protestant England. As the clergy of the old Catholic churches saw the ground slipping from beneath them they were roused to action to bring England back again to the fold of the orthodox faith.

Denunciations Fruitless

Prominent Catholic scholars wrote bitter books against the different versions of the Bible. Their spirit is seen in the title of one which claims to be "A Discoverie of the manifold corruptions of the Holy Scriptures by the Heretikes of our daies, specially the English sectaries, and of their foul dealings therein, by false translations to the advantage of their heresies in the English Bible." The people were pictured as running from one version to another in such rapid succession that there was nothing tangible to confute. "From the first read in their church they flee to that which is now read and from that again to the late Geneva Bible and we doubt not they will as fast flee from this (the Bishops Bible) to the former again."

Translate Bible

With the death of Queen Mary and the accession of Elizabeth the Catholic refugees fled to France and settled at Rheims and Douay where they established Catholic schools for English students. From there as centers they tried to recover England to the Catholic faith. From these places came into existence the first English Bible of the Catholic church. The New Testament was published at Rheims in 1582. The

Old Testament was published at Douay in 1609, delayed "for lack of means" and because of "our poor estate in banishment."

The Work of Many

It is not known how many had a part in the production of the Catholic Bible but the leading men were William Allen, Gregory Martin, Richard Bristow, J. Reynolds and Thomas Worthington. Allen was the enthusiast for the recovery of England to the faith, a man whose "forehead was surely flint and his tongue a razor." Martin was the scholar who did most of the work, a man of untiring energy and great argument. The others prepared the notes and references that accompanied the text in abundance and upheld the Catholic point of view to the greatest extreme.

Apologetic Purpose

The purpose of this Bible may be seen in the preface to the New Testament of 1582. It was done "for the more speedy abolishing of a number of false and impious translations" which are "poisoning the people under color of divine authority."

Translation from Latin

The translation was not from the Hebrew and the Greek but from the Latin Vulgate. It was defended as better than the original languages because it was "so ancient that it was used in the church above 1300 years ago," while the Hebrew and Greek text had been changed. It was the Latin version which had been praised by St. Augustine and the early fathers of the Catholic church. It was the Vulgate which had received the sanction of the great Council of Trent. This was "the gravest, sincerest, of greatest majesty and least partialities," and there were in it none of those "diversities and discussions" of the English versions "where every man translates according to his own fancy."

This a Ground of Criticism

The critics of this Bible, on the other hand, regretted "leaving the pure fountain of the original verity to follow the crooked streams of their barbarous vulgar Latin translations."

Characteristics

The Catholic Bible translated the disputed words in such a way as to support the Catholic point of view. For example, "church" was always used instead of "congregation," "priest" instead of "elder," "catholic" instead of "general," "idol" instead of "image," "penance" instead of "overseer." The notes were strongly Catholic as may be seen from one in Acts VIII 27, where the Ethiopian "was come to Jerusalem to adore." The margin asks the reader to "note that this Ethiopian came to Jerusalem to adore, that is, on pilgrimage, whereby we may learn that it is an acceptable act of religion to go from home to places of greater devotion and sanctification."

This Bible was distinguished from others in that a word when chosen as a correct translation was always used for that word in the Latin text.

Merits and Demerits

There have been many revisions of the New Testament of Rheims and the Bible of Douay, some as late as the 19th century. Aside from the distinctive characteristics already mentioned it must be granted that the Catholic Bible had many merits. It had a dignity and stateliness of diction even though the phrases were often inferior. In it likewise were many happy translations and phrases which have passed into the versions of the Bible now in use. As Prof. Moulton well says, "every other English version is to be preferred to this, if it must be taken as a whole; no other English version will prove more instructive to the student who will take the pains to separate what is good and useful from what is ill-advised and wrong."

STRONG DEFENSE FOR BERE

(Continued from first page)

acquittal of persons charged with "murder."

Its "College" has been an "advance agent" in promulgating the law of peace, of sobriety, of temperance, of "Law and Order" of total abstinence, and has succeeded so remarkably under the circumstances that in all that we claim for it, it is a model community.

Finally, Mr. Editor, the time is ripe and emergencies demand that among the brainy legal talent of the state of Kentucky, men in every County shall rise above the prejudices and passions of the hour and see if a solution to the following problems can be found:

- 1 Why does government permit the chief cause of all our woes to exist?
- 2 Why is murder so prevalent?
- 3 Why do criminals go unpunished?
- 4 What is the primary cause of the miscarriage of justice?

These questions are pertinent and demand speedy answers.

County Attorneys, District Attorneys, members of the Bar, Circuit Judges of our Commonwealth, the question is "up to you." The masses of good citizenship await anxiously a solution of these problems. We

stand ready to cooperate in a united effort to solve them.

J. W. V.

Mt. Vernon, Feb. 25, 1911.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from first page)

with unfinished business that it may be said figuratively to have lost its head, being now in no condition to duly weigh the merits of any measure. Really the session is closing with nearly everything unfinished that was on hand at the beginning, for practically nothing has been done. The Lorimer case may be voted on and most of the appropriation bills may possibly go through, many of them with only slight consideration. But the three or four measures of greatest import will likely go by the board—Canadian reciprocity, the permanent tariff commission, the popular election of senators, the Parcel Post and the postal rates bill. It has been an expensive, time-killing session.

Later, by mutual agreement filibustering was stopped in the Senate, Tuesday night, the movement for the popular election of Senators was killed for the want of four votes, and the time set for a vote in the Lorimer case, Wednesday at 1:30.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from first page)

MAYOR HEAD WITHDRAWS
Mayor Head of Louisville has announced his withdrawal as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and it begins to look now like a one man contest on the Democratic side, as the name of McCreary seems to have sufficient potency to dispell all opposition in the primary.

MAYO FOR THE SENATE
It is reported that J. C. C. Mayo, the mountain multi-millionaire, will stand for election to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Paynter. Mr. Mayo has recently been in Washington with his friend, Senator Watson, of West Virginia whose interests he promoted before the West Virginia Legislature, and it is said that the Mayo campaign was outlined in Washington.

WILL BRADLEY RUN?
Various rumors have been afloat of late to the effect that Senator Bradley will stand for the Republican nomination for Governor. But the senator denies the charge and the fight will likely be between Lieutenant Governor Cox and Justice O'Rear. Mr. Bradley is said to prefer his safe and easy seat in the senate to a doubtful contest with the Democratic war-horse, McCreary.

DISASTROUS FIRE
A fire entailing a loss estimated at \$80,000 occurred in Wilmore, Jessamine County, last Saturday. Almost the entire business section of the town was destroyed. Nicholasville, the County seat, was also visited by a fire in which one life was lost.

POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE

"Written So You Can Understand It"

300 Pictures Every
400 Articles
250 Pages Month

A wonderful story of the Progress of this Mechanical Age. Instructive, but more fascinating than any fiction. A magazine for Bankers, Doctors, Lawyers, Teachers, Farmers, Business Men, Manufacturers, Mechanics. Has 1,200,000 readers every month. Interest everybody. When you see one you understand why. Ask the man who reads it. Your newsdealer will show you one; or write the publishers for a free sample copy.

The "Shop Notes" Dept. of 20 pages, tells things—How to make repairs, and articles for home and shop, etc.

"Amateur Mechanics" 10 pages, tells how to make things—furniture, wireless, boats, engines, magic, and all the things a boy loves.

\$1.50 per year, single copies 15 cents

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER Or Address

POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE

223 Washington St., Chicago

For the Best Farm Fertilizers Go to Chrisman & Engle, Berea, Kentucky.

Bliss

By Byron Williams



Where the river sings and the ivy clings
And the willows dip and sway,
In a dingy boat we are both adrift
On a stream that glides away.
Ah, the quiet bliss of a drift like this
In the eventide of day!

There is peace and rest on the river's breast
There is love as yet untold.
There is Paradise in a woman's eyes
That the lashes long unfold.
Who would ask for more by the laving shore
In the land of the harvest gold?

Let me float away from the cares of day
In the glint of fading sun,
Let me feel the bliss of a time like this
With a woman almost won
When a whispered thought is the answer sought
And the day is almost done!

MOST INTELLECTUAL WOMAN

Madame Curie bears the distinction of being the most intellectual woman of her age. Her work is largely in that branch of chemistry known as radio-activity. Together with her husband and Professor Becquerel she discovered radium, a wonderful substance whose possibilities we are just beginning to suspect. During the past year she has discovered another element five thousand times rarer than radium. The new element she has named polonium, from the fact that she is a patriotic Pole.

Madame Curie is a quiet, modest woman and attractive in personality. She is intensely interesting as a lecturer and severely exact in her methods. Her modesty, quietness as well as her exactness in method come from her early associations in the University of Warsaw before the suspicious eyes of Russian officialdom.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Educational Conference to be held at Camp Knox Graded High School, Saturday, March 4, 1911.
Scripture Reading and Devotional Exercises—Rev. W. T. White.
Singing—Kentucky Schools—School;



Good Schools—Dock Motley.

Papers—The Young Woman's Mission—Mary E. Ingram; The need of Union among Negroes.—H. B. Hart; What should be done to push business among our people?—Rev. W. T. White.

Relation of Our School to the State—Jake Penick

What should be done to interest our people in farming?—Secy. E. Anderson and Mr. Ezra Curry.

Woman's duty to her husband—Mrs. Hattie White.

Talk to the young people.—Mr. A. L. Bridgewater.

The need of a Parent Teacher's League—Tom Bridgewater.

How to get the young people in business.—Mrs. Mattie Curry.

The need of business unions—Rev. Robert Ingram.

Discussion.

What can be done to create in our boys a love for country—Messrs. Aaron Anderson and Nathan Caldwell.

What care should be taken of our church yards? Our grave yards?—Messrs. Logan Bridgewater and Wilson Grover.

Our County schools—Miss Lizzie Y. Graham, School Supt.

Lecture—By prominent educator.

Exercises—By School.

Lecture—By Prof. Morton Coffey.

Miscellaneous.

Prepared by Prof. G. H. Baird, A. M., Principal and editor of Mountain Educator.

A BIG BARGAIN

In a farm containing 89 1-2 acres situated on Copper Creek Pike six miles west of Berea, 4 1-2 miles east of Paint Lick, Garrard County, Kentucky. This farm is almost entirely level, is good land and has on it a good six room house and out buildings, a new tobacco barn costing \$450, a splendid orchard, fine drilled well in yard and fountain of stock water just in the right place.

This is a great bargain and can be had for only \$45 per acre, half down and balance in payments. Address J. P. Bicknell, Berea, Ky., or Robert Boin, Paint Lick, Ky., R. F. D. No. 2.

Possession given at once if bought.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE

I also have a very valuable town property in Central Berea on south side of Chestnut St., opposite National Bank building. This lot is 127 feet front extending back 175 feet and has on it a good six room, two story framed house, excellent garden and barn. Also a good new framed store building with living apartments above Store room 25x60 ft. All in good condition and a fine location for any one wanting a splendid business location in the beautiful and educational town of Berea, Ky. Would sell this property as a whole or separately, together with all my property in Berea, which is for sale. For further information address, J. P. Bicknell, Berea, Ky.

THE FLOUR THAT MOTHER USED

couldn't begin to compare with ISAACS' Flour. We'll not say it makes bread like mother made for it makes a whole lot better. Try a sack and even the most critical husband will have nothing to say about mother and her baking. He will eat your bread and thank his stars he is married to such a fine baker.

BEREA ROLLER MILLS

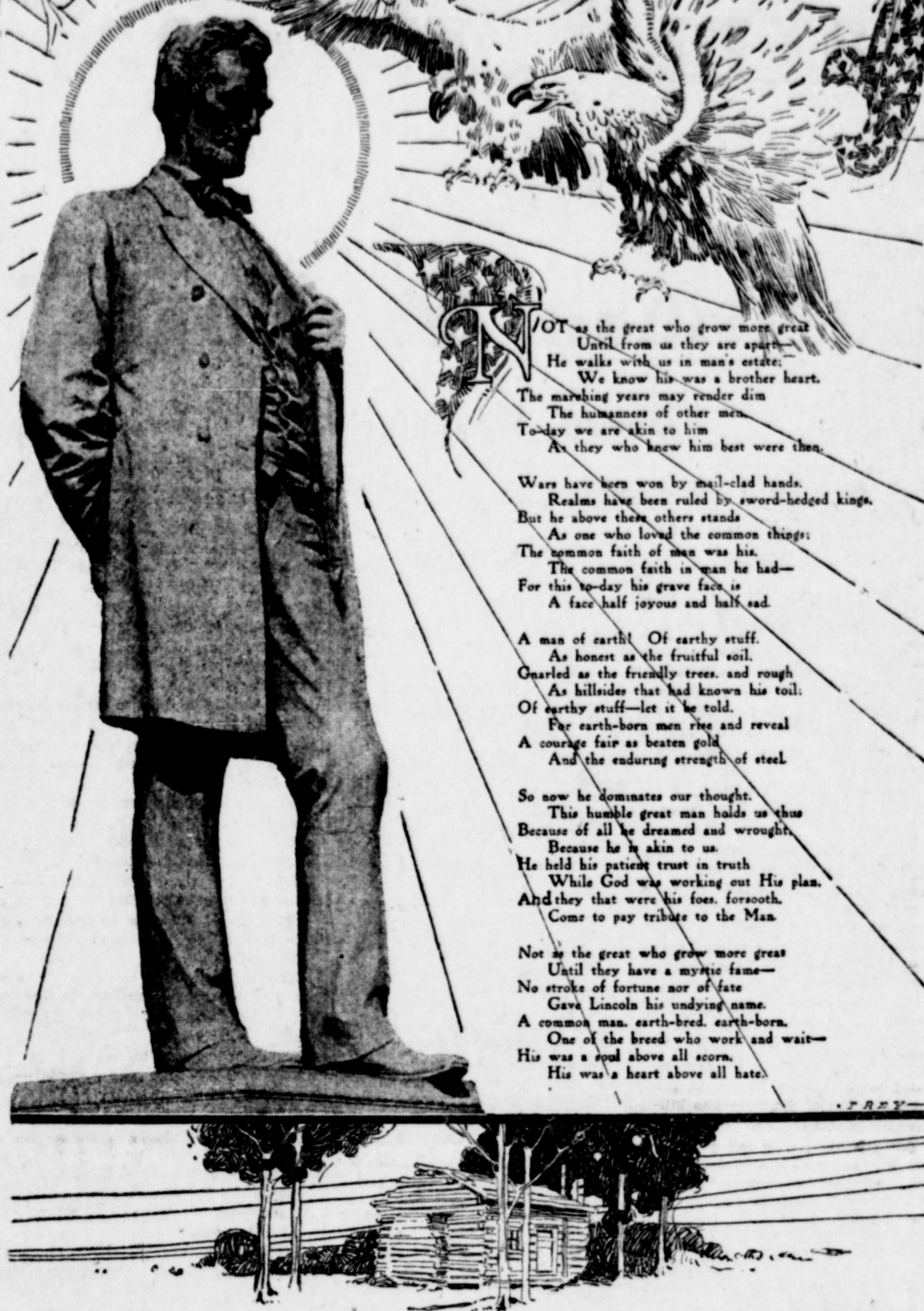
ANDREW ISAACS, Prop.

Don't fail to read our ad which will be in The Citizen next week or the week following. It will appear in The Citizen only once, and will be of special interest to the lady who lives out of town.

J. M. COYLE, Berea, Ky.

The Man LINCOLN

By Wilbur D. Nesbit



NOT as the great who grow more great
Until from us they are apart—
He walks with us in man's estate.
We know his was a brother heart.
The marching years may render dim
The humanness of other men
Today we are akin to him
As they who knew him best were then.

Wars have been won by mail-clad hands.
Realms have been ruled by sword-hedged kings.
But he above these others stands
As one who loved the common things:
The common faith of men was his.
The common faith in man he had—
For this to-day his grave face is
A face half joyous and half sad.

A man of earth. Of earthy stuff.
As honest as the fruitful soil.
Quarled as the friendly trees, and rough
As hillsides that had known his toil.
Of earthy stuff—let it be told.
For earth-born men rise and reveal
A courage fair as beaten gold
And the enduring strength of steel.

So now he dominates our thought.
This humble great man holds us thus
Because of all he dreamed and wrought.
Because he is akin to us.
He held his patient trust in truth
While God was working out His plan.
And they that were his foes, forsooth,
Come to pay tribute to the Man.

Not as the great who grow more great
Until they have a mythic fame—
No stroke of fortune nor of fate
Gave Lincoln his undying name.
A common man, earth-bred, earth-born.
One of the breed who work and wait—
His was a soul above all scorn.
His war's heart above all hate.

Lincoln's Favorite Poem

OF Abraham Lincoln it was once said that the prevailing sentiment of his powerful, yet sad, countenance was expressed in the line, "Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"

The sympathetic observer, who found there so splendid a significance, guessed the secret that lay within with almost clairvoyant insight.

That is the opening line of the poem which was Lincoln's favorite. It was written by a young Scotchman, who died at the age of 37—the age fatal to Burns, Byron, Motherwell and other gifted poets.

To those who appreciate meritorious verse, the same pleasure can be enjoyed here, in the reading of the poem in its completeness, as was vouchsafed Lincoln on that night of rare peace and talk of beauty amid the tumult of war and stress of his people's peril. This is the poem in full:

Mortality

Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift, fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
He passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade;
The flowers of the field and the trees shall be laid;
Be scattered around and together be laid;
The husband and the wife, the old and the maid,
The young and the high, and the low and the high,
Shall moulder to dust and together shall lie.

The infant and mother attended and loved;
The mother that infant's affection who proved;
The husband that mother and infant who blessed—
Each, all, are away to their dwellings of rest.

The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, in whose eye,
Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are by;
And the memory of those that beloved her and praised,
Are alike from the minds of the living erased.

The hand of the king that the scepter hath borne;
The brow of the priest that the miter hath worn;
The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave,
Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave.

The peasant, whose lot was to sow and to reap;
The herdsman, who climbed with his goats up the steep;
The beggar, who wandered in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

The saint that enjoyed the communion of heaven;
The sinner that dared to remain unforgiven;
The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just,
Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust.

So the multitude goes, like the flower of the weed,
That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same as our fathers have been;
We see the same sights that our fathers have seen;
We drink the same stream and view the same sun,
And run the same course our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think;
From the death we are shrinking our fathers would shrink;
To the life we are clinging they also would cling;
But it speeds for us all, like a bird on the wing.

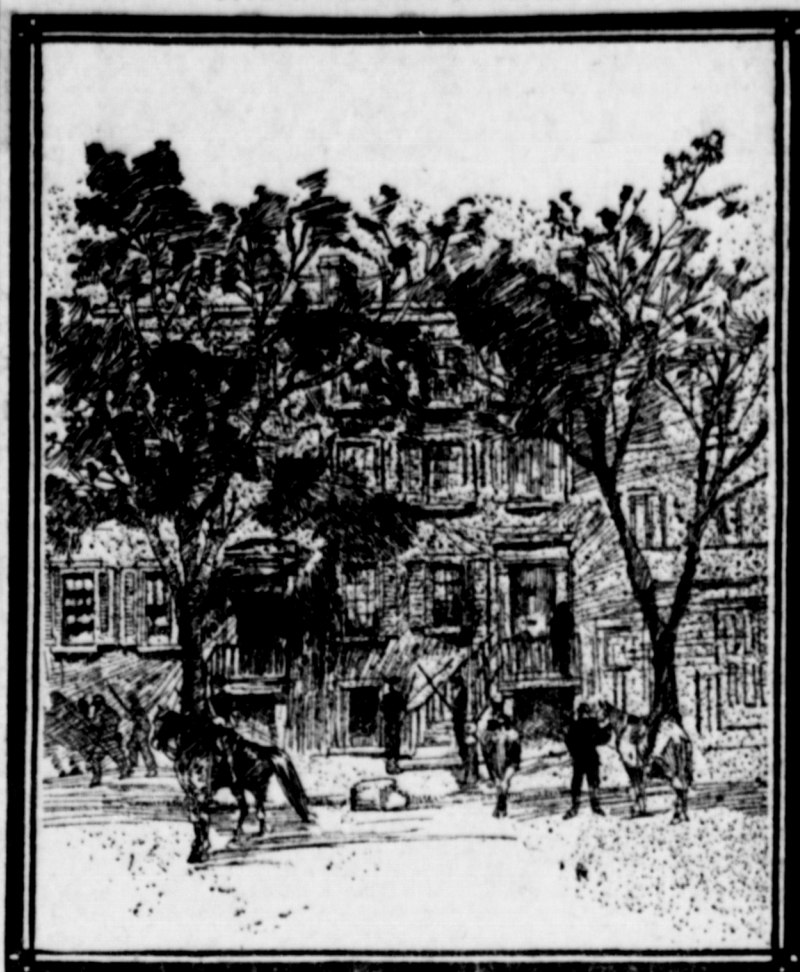
They loved, but the story we cannot unfold;
They scorned, but the heart of the naughty is cold;
They grieved, but no veil from the slumber will come;
They joyed, but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

They died—ay! they died. We things that are now
That walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
And make in their dwellings a transient abode,
Meet the things that they met on their pilgrim road.

Yes! hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,
We mingle together in sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear, the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other, like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draught of a breath,
From the blossom of health to the pale-ness of death,
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud,
Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

House Where Lincoln Died



HIS HAND on the HELM

DAYBREAK of March 4, 1861, says Miss Tarbell, found the city of Washington astir. The senate, which had met at 7 o'clock the night before, was still in session; scores of persons who had come to see the inauguration of the first Republican president, and who had been unable to find other bed than the floor, were walking the streets; the morning trains were bringing new crowds. Added to the stir of those who had not slept through the night were sounds unusual in Washington—the clatter of cavalry, the tramp of soldiers.

All this morning bustle of the city must have reached the ears of the president-elect at his rooms at Willard's hotel, where from an early hour he had been at work. An amendment to the constitution of the United States had passed the senate in the all night session, and as it concerned the subject of his inaugural, he must incorporate a reference to it in the address. Then he had not replied to the note he had received two days before from Mr. Seward, asking to be released from his promise to accept the portfolio of state. He could wait no longer.

"I can't afford," he said to Mr. Nicolay, his secretary, "to let Seward take the first trick."

And he dispatched the following letter: "My Dear Sir—Your note of the 2nd instant, asking to withdraw your acceptance of my invitation to take charge of the state department, was duly received. It is the subject of the most painful solicitude to me, and I feel constrained to beg that you will countermand the withdrawal. The public interest, I think, demands that you should; and my personal feelings are deeply interested in the same direction. Please consider and answer by 9 a. m. tomorrow. Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN."

At noon Mr. Lincoln's work was interrupted. The president of the United States was announced. Mr. Buchanan had come to escort his successor to the capitol. The route of the procession was the historic one over which almost every president since Jefferson had traveled to take his oath of office; but the scene Mr. Lincoln looked upon as his carriage rolled up the avenue was different from that upon which one looks today. No great blocks lined the streets; instead, the buildings were

low, and there were numerous vacant spaces. Instead of asphalt, the carriage passed over cobblestones. Nor did the present stately and beautiful approach to the capitol exist. The west front rose abrupt and stiff from an unkempt lawn. The great building itself was still uncompleted, and high above his head Mr. Lincoln could see the swinging arm of an enormous crane rising from the unfinished dome.

But, as he drove that morning from Willard's to the capitol, the president-elect saw far more significant sights than these. Closed about his carriage, "so thickly," complained the newspapers, "as to hide it from view," was a protecting guard. Stationed at intervals along the avenue were platoons of soldiers. At every corner were mounted orderlies. On the rooftops were groups of riflemen. When Lincoln reached the north side of the capitol, where he descended to enter the building, he found a board tunnel, strongly guarded at its mouth, through which he passed into the building.

Arm in arm with Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Lincoln passed through the long tunnel erected for his protection, entered the capitol, and passed into the senate chamber, filled to overflowing with senators, members of the diplomatic corps, and visitors. The contrast between the two men as they entered struck every observer. "Mr. Buchanan was so withered and bowed with age," wrote George W. Julian of Indiana, who was among the spectators, "that in contrast with the towering form of Mr. Lincoln he seemed little more than a half man."

A few moments delay and the movement from the senate towards the east front began, the justices of the Supreme court, in cap and gown, leading the procession. As soon as the large company was seated on the platform erected on the east portico of the capitol, Mr. Lincoln arose and advanced to the front, where he was introduced by his friend, Senator Baker of Oregon. He carried a cane and a little roll—the manuscript of his inaugural address.

There was a moment's pause after the introduction, as he vainly looked for a spot where he might place his high silk hat. Douglas, who was seated just behind him, stepped forward quickly and took the hat which Mr. Lincoln held helplessly in his hand.

"If I can't be president," he whispered, smilingly to Mrs. Brown, a cousin of Mrs. Lincoln, "I at least can hold his hat."

True Popular Sovereignty.

I think a definition of "popular sovereignty," in the abstract, would be about this: That each man shall do precisely as he pleases with himself and with all those things that exclusively concern him . . . that a general government shall do all those things which pertain to it, and all the local governments shall do precisely as they please in respect to those matters which exclusively concern them. —Speech at Columbus, O., Sept. 16, 1859.

Hurt by Ellsworth's Death



FROM the president's room in the White House you can see prominent objects in Alexandria, six miles down the Potomac. The one prominent object which then for days attracted and offended the patriot's eye from those windows was the rebel

flag floating from the staff on the roof of the hotel in that city, as if in defiance of the national capitol, a few miles away. President Lincoln's young neighbor of Springfield, Ill., Elmer E. Ellsworth, mounted alone to the roof, cut it down, and was himself killed by the rebel owner as he descended the staircase.

"I called on the president just after that occurrence," wrote John A. Kasson, "and congratulated him, as I stood by the window, on the improved view down the Potomac, where, instead of the confederate, the union flag now floated. I was taken aback by Mr. Lincoln's joyless response, 'Yes, but it was at a terrible cost!' and the tears rushed into his eyes as he said it. It was his first personal realization of what the war meant. His tender respect for human life had received its first wound. It was not battle, it was assassination.

He did not foresee the hundreds of thousands who were to fall before the great strife would be ended. He afterward learned to bear the loss of thousands in battle more bravely than he bore the loss of this one in the beginning of the contest. But the loss of a single life, otherwise than in the ranged fight, was always hard for him

as so often shown in his action upon the judgment of courts martial.

After the repulse of Fredericksburg he is reported to have said: "If there is a man out of hell that suffers more than I do, I pity him."

"One morning, calling on him at an early hour on business," says Schuyler Colfax, "I found him so pale and careworn that I inquired the cause. He replied, telling me of bad news received at a late hour of the night, and not yet printed, adding that he had not closed his eyes or breakfasted; and then he said, with an anguished expression which I shall never forget, 'How willingly would I exchange places today with the soldier who sleeps on the ground in the army of the Potomac.'"

"The morning after bloody battle of the Wilderness I saw him walk up and down the executive chamber, his long arms behind his back, his dark features contracted still more with gloom, and as he looked up I thought his face the saddest one I had ever seen. He exclaimed: 'Why do we suffer reverses after reverses! Could we have avoided this terrible, bloody war! Was it not forced upon us. Is it never to end!' But he quickly recovered, and told me the sad aggregate of those days of bloodshed."

In the "Anecdotes of Abraham Lincoln" it is related that during the war a lady belonging to a prominent Kentucky family visited Washington to beg for her son's pardon, who was then in prison under sentence of death for belonging to a band of guerrillas who had committed many murders and

outrages. With the mother was her daughter, a beautiful young lady, who was an accomplished musician. Mr. Lincoln received the visitors in his usual kindly manner and the mother made known the object of her visit, accompanying her plea with tears and sobs and all the customary dramatic instances.

There were probably extenuating circumstances in favor of the rebel prisoner, and while the president seemed to be deeply pondering the young lady moved to the piano near by, and taking a seat, commenced to sing "Gentle Annie," a sweet and pathetic ballad, which before the war was a familiar song in almost every household in the union, and is not yet entirely forgotten, for that matter. It is to be presumed that the young lady sang the song with more plantiveness and more effect than Old Abe had ever heard it in Springfield.

During the song he arose from his seat, crossed the room to a window in the westward, through which he gazed for several minutes with that "sad, far away look" which has so often been noted as one of his peculiarities. His memory, no doubt, went back to the days of his humble life on the banks of the Sangamon, and with visions of old Salem and its rustic store came a picture of the "Gentle Annie" of his youth, whose ashes had rested for many long years under the wild flowers and brambles of the old rural burying ground, but whose spirit then, perhaps, guided him to the side of mercy. Then wiping his eyes, he advanced quickly to the desk, wrote a brief note, which he handed to the lady, and informed her that it was the pardon she sought.

of the nation would keep step with him.

Douglas constantly asserted that abolition would be followed by amalgamation, and that the Republican party designed to repeal the laws of Illinois which prohibited the marriage of blacks and whites. This was a formidable appeal to the prejudices of the people of southern Illinois especially. "I protest now and forever," said Lincoln, "against that counterfeit logic which presumes that because I did not want a negro woman for a slave, I do necessarily want her for a wife. I have never had the least apprehension that I or my friends would mar-

ry negroes if there were no law to keep them from it, but as Judge Douglas and his friends seem to be in great apprehension that they might, if there were no law to keep them from it, I give him the most solemn pledge that I will to the very last stand by the law of this state which forbids the marrying of the white people with negroes."

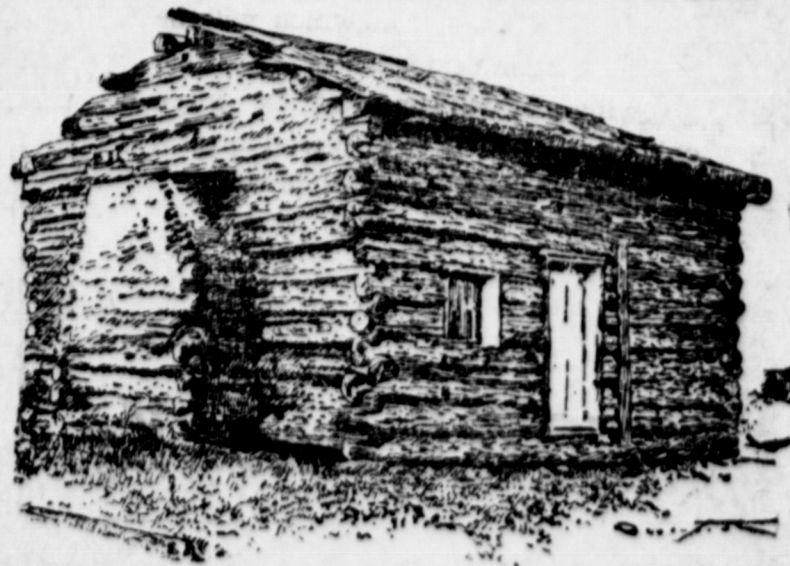
"The law means nothing," he said to D. R. Locke. "I shall never marry a negress, but I have no objection to any one else doing so. If a white man wants to marry a negro woman let him do it—if the negro woman can stand it."

TIME HIS PRIME MINISTER

Lincoln Always Waited Till the Right Time Before He Acted, Said Schuyler Colfax.

"Time was Lincoln's prime minister," said Schuyler Colfax. "He always waited, as a wise man should wait, until the right moment brought up all his reserves. George W. Curtis exactly appreciated all his methods when he claimed for him that he sought to measure so accurately, so precisely, the public sentiment, that, whenever he advanced, the loyal hosts

Little Cabin Where Abraham Lincoln Was Born



SERIAL STORY

The Courage of Captain Plum

By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

Illustrations by Magnus G. Kettner

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SYNOPSIS.

Capt. Nathaniel Plum, of the sloop *Typhoon*, lands secretly on Beaver Island, stronghold of the Mormons. He is suddenly confronted by Obadiah Price, an eccentric old man and a member of the Mormon council, who tells him that he is expected. Price ignores Nat's protestations that he has got the wrong man, and bargains for the ammunition aboard the sloop. He binds Nat by a solemn oath to deliver a package to Franklin Pierce, president of the United States. Nat sees the cabin Nat sees the frightened face of a young woman who disappears in the darkness, leaving an odor of lilacs. It develops that Plum's visit to the island is to demand settlement from the king, Strang, for the looting of his ship some time previously, supposedly by Mormons. Casey, the mate, has been left in charge of the sloop with orders to bombard St. James if Nat does not return within a certain time. Price takes Nat in the darkness, to the king's home, and through a window he sees the king and his wives, among whom is the lady of the lilacs, whom Price says is the seventh wife. Plum calls at the king's office, where he is warned by a young woman that his life is in danger. Strang receives Plum cordially, professes indignation when he hears the captain's grievance, and promises to punish the guilty. Plum again receives warning of his danger. He rescues Neil, who is being publicly whipped. The king orders Arthur Croche, the sheriff and father of Winnie, the girl who warned Nat, to pursue and kill the two men. Plum and Neil plan to escape on the *Typhoon*. Plum learns that Marion, the girl of the lilacs, is Neil's sister. She is not yet married to Strang. Plum suggests carrying her off on the ship.

(CHAPTER V.—Continued.)

"I am beginning to understand a little," he said. "Obadiah had planned that I should meet Marion, but I was a fool and spoiled his scheme. If I had done as he told me I should have seen her this morning."

In a few words he reviewed the events of the preceding evening and of that morning—of his coming to the island, his meeting with Obadiah, and of the singular way in which he had become interested in Marion. He omitted the oath he had taken of Winnie's warning and of his interview with the Mormon king. When he spoke of the girl as he had seen her through the king's window, and of her appealing face turned toward him at the hall, his voice trembled with an excitement that deepened the flush in Neil's cheeks.

"Captain Plum, I thank God that you like Marion," he said simply. "After I kill Strang will you help her?"

"Yes."

"You are willing to risk—"

"My life—my men—my ship."

Nathaniel spoke like one to whom there had been suddenly opened the portals to a great joy. He sprang to his feet and stood before Neil, his whole being throbbing with the emotions which had been awakened within him.

"Good God, why don't you tell me what her peril is?" he cried, no longer restraining himself. "Why are you going to kill Strang? Has he—has he—"

"His face flushed with the question which he dared not finish."

"No—not that!" interrupted Neil. "He has never laid a hand on Marion. She hates him as she hates the snakes in this swamp. And yet—next Sunday she is to become his seventh wife!"

Nathaniel started as if he had been threatened by a blow.

"You mean—he is forcing her into his harem?" he asked.

"No, he can not do that!" exclaimed Neil, the hatred bursting out anew to his face. "He can not force her to marry him, and yet—"

He hung his arms above his head in sudden passionate despair. "As there is a God in heaven I would give 10 years of my life for the secret of the prophet's power over Marion!" he groaned. "Three months ago her hatred of him was terrible. She loathed the sight of him. I have seen her shiver at the sound of his voice. When he asked her to become his wife she refused him in words that I had believed no person in the kingdom would have dared to use. Then—less than a month ago—the change came, and one day she told me that she had made up her mind to become Strang's wife. From that day her heart was broken. I was dumfounded. I raged and cursed and even threatened. Once I accused her of a shameful thing and though I implored her forgiveness a thousand times I know that she weeps over my brutal words still. But nothing could change her. On my knees I have pleaded with her, and once she hung her arms round my shoulders and said, 'Neil, I can not tell you why I am marrying Strang. But I must.' I went to Strang and demanded an explanation; I told him that my sister hated him, that the sight of his face and the sound of his voice filled her with abhorrence but he only laughed at me and asked me why I objected to becoming the brother-in-law of a

prophet. Day by day I have seen Marion's soul dying within her. Some terrible secret is gnawing at her heart, robbing her of the very life which a few weeks ago made her the most beautiful thing on this island; some dreadful influence is shadowing her every step, and as the day draws near when she is to join the king's harem I see in her eyes at times a look that frightens me. There is only one salvation. Tomorrow I shall kill Strang!"

"And then?"

Neil shrugged his shoulders.

"I will shoot him through the abdomen so that he will live to tell his wives who did the deed. After that I will try to make my escape to the mainland."

"And Marion?"

"Will not marry Strang! Isn't that plain?"

"You have guessed nothing—no cause for the prophet's power over your sister?" asked Nathaniel.

"Absolutely. And yet that influence is such that at times the thought of it freezes the blood in my veins. It is so great that Strang did not hesitate to throw me into jail on the pretext that I had threatened his life. Marion implored him to spare me the disgrace of a public whipping and he replied by reading to her the commandments of the kingdom. That was last night—when you saw her through the window. Strang is madly infatuated with her beauty and yet he dares to go any length without fear of losing her. She has become his slave. She is as completely in his power as though bound in iron chains. And the most terrible thing about it all is that she has constantly urged me to leave the island—to go, and never return. Great God, what does it all mean? I love her more than anything else on earth, we have been inseparable since the day she was able to toddle alone—and yet she would have me leave her! No power on earth can reveal the secret that is torturing her. No power can make Strang divulge it!"

"And Obadiah Price?" cried Nathaniel, sudden excitement flashing in his eyes. "Does he know?"

"I believe that he does!" replied Neil, pacing back and forth in his agitation. "Captain Plum, if there is a man on this island who loves Marion with all of a father's devotion it is Obadiah Price, and yet he swears that he knows nothing of the terrible influence which has so suddenly enslaved her to the prophet! He suggests that it may be mesmerism, but I—"

"He interrupted himself with a harsh, merciless laugh. 'Mesmerism be damned! It's not that!'"

"Your sister—is a Mormon," ventured Nathaniel, remembering what the prophet had said to him that morning. "Could it be her faith—a message revealed through Strang from—"

Neil stopped him almost fiercely.

"Marion is not a Mormon!" he said. "She hates Mormonism as she hates Strang. I have tried to get her to leave the island with me but she insists on staying because of the old folk. They are very old, Captain Plum, and they believe in the prophet and his heaven as you and I believe in that blue sky up there. The day before I was arrested I begged my sister to flee to the mainland with me but she refused with the words that she had said to me a hundred times before—'Neil, I must marry the prophet! Don't you see there is nothing to do—but to kill Strang?'"

Nathaniel thrust his hand into a pocket of the coat he had loaned Neil and drew forth his pipe and tobacco pouch. As he loaded the pipe he looked squarely into the other's eyes and smiled.

"Neil," he said softly. "Do you know that you would have made an awful fool of yourself if I hadn't have in sight just when I did?"

He lighted his pipe with exasperating coolness, still smiling over its bowl.

"You are not going to kill Strang tomorrow," he added, throwing away the match and placing both hands on Neil's shoulders. His eyes were laughing with the joy that shone in them. "Neil, I am ashamed of you! You have worried a devilish lot over a very simple matter. See here—"

He blew a cloud of smoke over the other's head. "I've learned to demand some sort of pay for my services since I landed on this island. Will you promise to be a sort of brother—to me—if I steal Marion and sail away with her tonight?"

CHAPTER VI.

Marion.

At Nathaniel's astonishing words Neil stood as though struck suddenly dumb.

"Don't you see what a very simple case it is?" he continued, enjoying the other's surprised silence. "You plan to kill Strang to keep Marion from marrying him. Well, I will hunt up Marion, put her in a bag if necessary and carry her to my ship. Isn't that better and safer and just as sure as murder?"

The excitement had gone out of Neil's face. The flush slowly faded from his cheeks and in his eyes there gleamed something besides the malice of a few moments before. As Nathaniel stepped back from him half laughing and puffing clouds of smoke from his pipe Marion's brother thrust his hands into his pockets with an exclamation that forcefully expressed his appreciation of Captain Plum's scheme.

"I never thought of that," he added, after a moment. "By heaven, it will be easy—"

"So easy that I tell you again I am ashamed of you for not having thought of it!" cried Nathaniel. "The first

thing is to get safely aboard my ship."

"We can do that within an hour."

"And tonight—where will we find Marion?"

"At home," said Neil. "We live near Obadiah. You must have seen the house as you came into the clearing this morning from the forest."

Nathaniel smiled as he thought of his suspicions of the old counselor.

"It couldn't be better situated for our work," he said. "Does the forest run down to the lake on Obadiah's side of the island?"

"Clear to the beach."

Neil's face betrayed a sudden flash of doubt.

"I believe that our place has been watched for some time," he explained. "I am sure that it is especially guarded at night and that no person leaves or enters it without the knowledge of Strang. I am certain that Marion is aware of this surveillance although she professes to be wholly ignorant of it. It may cause us trouble."

"Can you reach the house without being observed?"

"After midnight—yes."

"Then there is no cause for alarm," declared Nathaniel. "If necessary I can bring 10 men into the edge of the woods. Two can approach the house as quietly as one and I will go with you. Once there you can tell Marion that your life depends on her accompanying you to Obadiah's. I believe she will go. If she won't—"

He stretched out his arms as if in anticipation of the burden they might hold. "If she won't—I'll help you carry her!"

"And meanwhile," said Neil, "Arthur Croche's men—"

"Will be as dead as herring floaters if they show up!" he cried, leaping two feet off the ground in his enthusiasm. "I've got 12 of the damndest fighters aboard my ship that ever lived and 10 of them will be in the edge of the woods!"

Neil's eyes were shining with something that made Nathaniel turn his own to the loading of his pipe.

"Captain Plum, I hope I will be able to repay you for this," he said. There was a trembling break in his voice and for a moment Nathaniel did not look up. His own heart was near



"You Are Not Going to Kill Strang Tomorrow."

bursting with the new life that throbbed within it. When he raised his eyes to his companion's face again there was a light in them that spoke almost as plainly as words.

"You haven't accepted my price, yet, Neil," he replied quietly. "I asked you if you'd be—a sort of brother—"

Neil sprang to his side with a fervor that knocked the pipe out of his hand.

"I swear that! And if Marion doesn't—"

Suddenly he jerked himself into a listening attitude.

"Hark!"

For a moment the two ceased to breathe. The sound had come to them both, low, distant. After it there fell a brief hush. Then again, as they stared questioningly into each other's eyes, it rolled faintly into the swamp—the deep, far-baying of a hound.

"Ah!" exclaimed Neil, drawing back with a deep breath. "I thought they would do it!"

"The bloodhounds!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

DINING OUT WITH FRIENDS

How a Boarding House Romance Began Between Two Homeless Lodgers Who Had No Acquaintance.

Not until boarding houses cease to exist will all their romances be written. Snappy romances, some of them are, like that of the young woman who got so tired of being called "poor thing" because she received no invitations and had to eat all her meals at the boarding house table that she took to eating alone once in awhile at a cheap restaurant; and then brazenly lying about the friends who had invited her to dinner.

There was a young man in that house who never went anywhere either. The first night the girl stayed out life's desolation nearly overpowered him. "Even that poor little white faced soul has made friends who want her," he said. "Nobody wants me. I'm no good on earth."

Then on rare occasions his place at the table was vacant. "New friends?" asked the landlady.

"Yes," lied the young man.

One night the man and the girl met in a 25-cent restaurant. They blushed they fanned, they finally confessed.

"We're a pair of fools," said the girl. "It's awful to think that tonight when we go home we will have to swear that we have been dining with friends."

"Well," said the young man, "ain't we?"

Temperance

WOMAN'S APPEAL TO WOMEN

Her Influence Is Great in Molding Child's Character for Good or Ill —Do Something.

So few of our well-to-do women seem to realize how greatly intemperance is increasing in their own ranks. Most of them can say that they know one case of a lady who takes more alcohol than is good for her, but they believe his is almost a solitary case, and that he habit cannot be at all usual. The writer can say that in the course of five days, from different sources, she heard of four cases in the town in which she lives, all of whom were far removed from the working classes, and two of them were moving in good society, says a writer in *Temperance*.

One had appeared at a party in a state of intoxication, with her husband in the same condition; they were people who were in good circumstances. Another of the four, while in an intoxicated condition, fell over her little girl of three years and broke the child's leg and otherwise injured her. In the same place, two ladies (married women), near neighbors, put an end to their lives through the effect of alcohol on their brains; further, three ladies, living in houses of high rent in the same town, close together, were known to have died from the effects of strong drink. There are many, very many, who are not what they might and ought to be, because the alcoholic drink which they take, though it does not apparently intoxicate them, is undermining their physical, their mental, and their nervous power. The writer has often been told: "I am obliged to take alcohol for my health's sake; I cannot get on without it; I tried more than once three months, and had to take it again." A lady doctor said, when addressing a meeting recently, that three months was no test; at the end of six or nine months people would feel the benefit of abstaining, and would find that they could do well without stimulants. We women could do so much to save those of our own class, if we took a little trouble to get more knowledge on the subject of the evil effects of alcohol on the body, and then tried to pass the knowledge on.

That people often show unwillingness to listen to anything on this subject seems to prove that even a most moderate indulgence in alcohol has taken a hold upon them which they have learned to like it, and to depend on its narcotizing powers, and the thought of doing without it is not a pleasant one. They are the more concerned with the momentary enjoyment than with its ultimate consequences. A very large number of doctors, who have taken the trouble to study the subject, have come to the conclusion that alcohol does mischief and not good, except in extreme cases, when used as a drug. They say that mothers who take it not only injure themselves, but also their unborn babes, and go on to do still more harm to them if taking alcohol when nursing them. Many will say that they doubt this, for they have brought up children and nursed them on stout, and they are healthy and not inebriated. This may be true, but the doctors tell us that though stout increases the flow of milk, the quality is impoverished.

A study of the subject could not but convince anyone wishing to do the best for their babies that they would be wise to leave alcohol alone. But, apart from yourselves and your children, have you any care for, or duty to, those who are falling into intemperance ways around you? Cannot you, by example and by helping to form public opinion on the matter, do something to stem the tide of female intemperance? How will it be by-and-by, when the Judge of all asks you, "What did you do to stop the evil?" Will the reply have to be, "I liked it, and was not unselfish enough to give it up in order to help a sister?" May I tell you that it is an unselfishness which brings its own reward in better health, better nerves, better brain power, and a consciousness that you are doing right?

I could point out to you that your influence on the side of temperance is great, the greatest influence there is, for it is you who are closely related to those men who fill high positions, as statesmen, clergy, doctors; it is you who give the first impressions of right or wrong to the child and mold its character for good or ill, and it is these impressions lasting through life which affect the nation.

Christian women, I call upon you to search into the matter, and on your knees ask to be shown your duty. It is a great work, and educated women can do more than anyone else to help it on. Do not let anyone say, "It does not matter what I do." If each one said that nothing would ever be done. There is something that each one is meant to do, that can be done by no one else. See to it that you take your part in the great whole, and you will not be without your reward.

Government Encourages Temperance. The Army Temperance association of England is allowed £500 by the government toward its working expenses. The secretary of state for war in his speech on the estimates paid a well-deserved tribute of praise to the excellent results which have followed the operations of this association both at home and abroad.

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All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Model School	Vocational, Normal and Academy	College
FALL—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 14, 1910	\$20.05	\$21.05	\$22.05
Board for 7 weeks, due Nov. 2, 1910	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$30.50	\$31.50
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
WINTER—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 4, 1911	\$20.00	\$21.00	\$22.00
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 15, 1911	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$29.50	\$30.50
SPRING—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	4.00	4.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 29, 1911	\$15.75	\$16.75	\$17.75
Board for 5 weeks, due May 3, 1911	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$23.50	\$24.50
If paid in advance	\$23.00	\$23.00	\$24.00

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the Institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 14, 1910.

The first day of Winter term is January 4, 1911.

The first day of Spring term is March 29, 1911.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Dr. J. A. Mahaffey, of Sturgeon, Ky., for Representative of the 1st district, subject to the action of the Republican party.

JACKSON COUNTY

GRAYHAWK
Gray Hawk, Feb. 24.—A bad accident occurred the other day on Birch Lick when Oscar Brumback while working in a tree fell and struck on his head, dying in a few hours.—The Rev. Robert Tinscher of Longman is visiting at J. B. Bingham's this week.—L. J. Robertson recently accidentally set fire to 14 shocks of fodder which he was hauling home on his wagon, and almost destroyed both the fodder and wagon.—G. W. Tinscher has sold his lot of cross ties to J. F. Tinscher and gone home to prepare for his crops. He also sold J. F. Tinscher one mule for \$125.—J. F. Tinscher and Green Hellard are planning to buy a steam mill and set it up at Flat Lick to saw cross ties.—James Metcalf is going to Berea this summer to make a crop with D. M. Ward.—W. R. Engle our merchant is hauling ties and preparing for a tide.

Dr. Emily D. Smith who was in Berea for about a month assisting Miss Moore as Union Church visitor left last week for Mansfield, O., where she will be Pastor's assistant at her old home church. Dr. Smith spent nine months in Jackson County, Gray Hawk, in religious work. She has had six years experience as a missionary in China.

KERRY KNOB

Kerry Knob, Feb. 24.—J. W. Baker who lives near Kirksville died of pneumonia, Feb. 22, and was brought to this place and laid to rest. He leaves a wife and three children and a host of friends to mourn his loss.—Miss Nannie Williams who has been visiting at Kirksville for a few days has returned home.—Wilburn Isaacs who has been in poor health for some time is still very low.—Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Cline spent Saturday night with Mrs. Cline's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Wild.—The Rev. Jas. Lunsford will preach at the old Oak Grove church, Saturday night and Sunday.—J. A. Lane of Brassfield has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Jas. Cline, for the last few days.—Walter Cline who has been at Whites Station for the past two weeks returned home, Saturday.—Services will be held at the old White Spring church the second Sunday in March.

SAND GAP

Sand Gap, Feb. 25.—The heaviest sleet that we have had for several years fell last Sunday night. It has done considerable damage to fruit and other trees.—There is a great deal of sickness in this vicinity, mostly bad colds and lagrippe.—The remains of Elisha Isaacs, formerly of Clover Bottom, but for several years a citizen of Valley View, were brought here for interment in the family burial ground, the 7th inst.—The remains of W. J. Dougherty, another of our former citizens, were also brought here from Valley View and interred in the family burial place at Clover Bottom, the 31st ult. Mr. Dougherty died suddenly, and Mr. Isaacs had been a sufferer from consumption for some time. Both leave families and many relatives and friends to mourn their loss.—Sherman Durham and family have returned from Dry Fork where he has been working on his farm.—Isaac Hobbs and family have moved back to their old home, known as "Hobbs' Territory" on J. W. Williams' farm.—J. W. Williams is very ill of congestion of the lungs. Dr. Robinson of Berea is attending him.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Durham, the 8th inst., a girl. They christened her Sarah Harriet.—Those who have for so long been planning to go to Illinois took their departure, the 22nd inst. We wish them much happiness and success in their new home.—The Rev. Samuel Bryant, of Mote, filled his regular appointment at Clover Bottom, Saturday and Sunday. The people are well pleased with Mr. Bryant, and always show their interest at his meetings.—Mattie Durham visited J. W. Williams and family, Saturday night.—Mrs. Rhoda Cline and children also left for Illinois a few days ago, where they will join her husband who has been gone for some time.

PARROT

Parrot, Feb. 25.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark Cunagin on Feb. 7, a fine boy. The baby is doing well but the mother is not doing so well.—George Callahan has moved to the place recently vacated by Lincoln Baker.—Isaac Cornett is sick this week.—Adam Price had a working last Saturday, and got a good lot of work done.—A boy was recently born to Mr. and Mrs. John Jones.

His name is Fred.—Abijah Gabbard will move to his new home on Mackinaw in a few days.—Willie Nelson had a working, Saturday.—The Baptist church of Shiloh is preparing to build a new church house.—The Misses Minnie and Nora Price have returned from Annville, where they have been attending school.—Elijah Hart and brother of Clay County were visiting Elijah Cornett, Saturday and Sunday.—The farmers in this vicinity are now beginning to farm some.—Andrew Gabbard, of Annville, made a business trip to Parrot, Thursday.—Dr. Goodman of Welchburg made a professional call at Clark Cunagin's, Saturday.—Corn is selling at 60 cents per bushel.—Old aunt Louisa Price died on Feb. 20th. She was the widow of Charley Price, Sr., who died thirty years ago. She was about eighty-two years old at the time of her death, and leaves four girls and three boys and several grand children besides a host of friends to mourn her loss. Aunt Louisa was a pious Christian woman, and has been a faithful member of the Baptist church.

ISAACS

Isaacs, Feb. 22.—We have had quite a lot of snow and rough weather the past week.—Thomas McQueen is very ill with pneumonia.—Wm. Parrott has moved near Seven Pines.—Grandma Price died, Feb. 6, and was buried at the Lite graveyard. We extend our sympathy to her bereaved children.—W. H. Campbell has gone to northern Indiana to locate a home where his wife and children will join him in a few weeks.—George Langdon is making ties for A. H. Parrott.—D. R. Allen and Mrs. Laura Campbell made a business trip to Moore's Creek, recently.—Mrs. Mary Moore was a guest of Mrs. Martha Davis last Monday.—Richard Hunley from Illinois is visiting relatives here. He will soon return accompanied by his brother.—Mrs. Mandy Couch of Hamilton, O., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Polly Ingram.—Measles is still raging near here.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

WILDIE

Wildie, Feb. 27.—L. G. Reynolds and daughter, Ethel, were in Richmond, last Monday.—Miss Mary Brannaman and niece, Bertha Franklin, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Reynolds, Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. John Dotson were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Catron of Scaffold Cane, Sunday.—Mrs. Jennie Lunsford of Hazel Patch visited her father, Coleman Burdett, last week.—Miss Samantha Fish left, Feb. 17th, to visit her sister, Mrs. Lavinia Magill, in Nebraska. She expects to spend the summer there.—The little child of Mr. and Mrs. W. Manous is very sick.—Dr. W. D. Laswell returned to his home, Feb. 24, after an extended visit with friends in Oklahoma.—Miss Bettie Reynolds of Langford was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Reynolds last week.—Miss Hattie Poynter and sister, Bettie, of Boone, were here between trains, Friday.—The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Barnett who has pneumonia is slowly improving.

ROCKFORD

Rockford, Feb. 27.—W. T. Linville is very sick with mumps.—Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Martin who have been at Knox the past winter have returned to the J. W. McCollum farm.—Miss Bertha Bullen visited her grandmother, Mrs. Bullen, Saturday night.—James Vaughn whose house burned down recently has moved near J. J. Martin.—Mrs. Mattie Gadd lost a good work mare, last week.—Mrs. John Guinn who has had grippe is some better.—Mrs. Eliza Dobbs of near Conway is with Mr. J. R. Richmond.

DISPUTANTA

Disputanta, Feb. 25.—Mrs. Ida Abney was called to Brush Creek last week by the death of her brother, Lee Abney.—T. C. Holt has moved to his new house which he is just now completing.—Reuben Abney spent Thursday night with Geo. Payne.—Mattie McGuire of near Paint Lick visited friends and relatives here last week.—W. A. Hammond made a business trip to Berea, Saturday.—W. W. Anglin and Oppie Owens of Brush Creek visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Anglin, Saturday and Sunday.—There was a social at Earnest Gadd's, Friday night.—Saturday and Sunday were regular church days at Macedonia.—Mrs. G. T. Payne visited her mother, Sunday.—Several of the Brothers of the I. O. O. F. attended Goochland Lodge, Saturday night.

ORLANDO

Orlando, Feb. 25.—Miss Kizzie Ponder's school closed, Saturday, the 25th, with an entertainment.—Regular services were held at the McNew Chapel, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Scott of Crooked Creek attended

Makes the most nutritious food and the most dainty and delicious.

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LINCOLN

Through the dim pageant of the years
A wondrous tracery appears;
A cabin of the Western wild
Shelters in sleep a new-born child.

Nor nurse, nor parent dear can know
The way these infant feet must go;
And yet a nation's help and hope
Are sealed within that horoscope.

Beyond is toil for daily bread,
And thought, to noble issues led,
And courage, arming for the morn,
For whose behest this man was born.

And, thrilling through unmeasured days,
A song of gratitude and praise;
A cry that all the earth shall heed,
To God, who gave him for our need.

[Written by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in her ninetieth year, and read by her at the Symphony Hall celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, February 12, 1909.]

church here, Sunday.—Married, Feb. 25th, Mr. James Miller to Miss Mammie Aldridge. We wish them much happiness in life.—One of Mr. and Mrs. Emmitt Cummin's children got its finger cut off by an ax, Sunday.—Sam Allen is very ill with typhoid.—Miss Jennie Ball has been visiting relatives in Mt. Vernon the past week.—Mrs. Nannie Davidson who has been visiting relatives in Virginia is expected home, Wednesday.—Mr. Oppie Owens spent Saturday and Sunday with friends at Clinax.—People are very much behind with their farming on account of so much bad weather.

LAUREL COUNTY

PITTSBURG

Pittsburg, Feb. 25.—Jason Evans who fell from a wagon a few days ago is improving.—Mr. and Mrs. Noah Murrell have been in very poor health for some time.—The series of meetings at East Pittsburg closed last Thursday night with no additions to the church.—There will be a singing at the East Pittsburg church house, Sunday. Everybody invited.—Miss S. J. Medley who has been sick for sometime is some better.—While gone to prayer meeting the other night, the widow Delph lost several cans of fruit.—Old Aunt Ann Coffee, a colored lady, is very sick.

OWSLEY COUNTY

TRAVELLERS REST

Travelers Rest, Feb. 23.—Winter has come again and as cold as ever.—Mr. and Mrs. Clay Smith have gone to Louisville on business.—Mrs. S. P. Caudill is running Mr. Smith's business while he is away.—S. A. Caudill has gone to Louisville on business.—Mrs. Harvey Price died suddenly the 16th. She is survived by a husband and six children.—Capt. J. F. Herd died, Saturday the 18th, of some kind of brain trouble. He was a veteran of the Civil War and was seventy years old. He is survived by a wife and four children. The families of the above named have the heartfelt sympathy of the community.—Mrs. Alex McIntire is very low with pneumonia.—Jas. Neely is not well.—The poultry farm in the west end of town is on a stand still this week on account of bad weather.—Henry Caudill made a business trip to

A man of homely, rustic ways,
Yet he achieves the forum's praise,
And soon earth's highest need has won,
The seat and sway of Washington.

No throne of honors and delights;
Distrustful days and sleepless nights,
To struggle, suffer and aspire,
Like Israel, led by cloud and fire.

A treacherous shot, a sob of rest,
A martyr's palm upon his breast,
A welcome from the glorious seat,
Where blameless souls of heroes meet;

And, thrilling through unmeasured days,
A song of gratitude and praise;
A cry that all the earth shall heed,
To God, who gave him for our need.

Heidelberg, Tuesday.—Henry Botner was visiting in town, Tuesday and Wednesday.

CLAY COUNTY

SEXTONS CREEK

Sextons Creek, Feb. 24.—M. Smith had a working recently.—Mumps is still raging in this community.—Jesse Sparks is sick.—Mrs. Annie Brewster who has been sick for some time is slowly improving.—Add Hunter and J. H. Smith have gone to London to join the U. S. Army.—S. Wolfe who has been teaching a subscription school here resigned last Wednesday on account of ill health.—Mrs. Lula Burch is sick this week.—There is a general excitement in this community about a bear. Some reliable persons say they have seen its tracks and that it has seven toes.—There is a great demand for cattle and hogs in this locality.—Several Masons from here attended the Masonic burial of Joe Herd of Sturgeon, Monday.—The Rev. J. P. Metcalf will preach at the Clark School house next Sunday.—Sarah Saylor is staying with her sister, Lula Burch, this week.—Fella Allen and Henry Saylor have mumps.—John Dougherty of Island City was here last Wednesday and Thursday on business.—Jas. Banks and wife have gone to Indian Creek to make their future home.—There was a small tide in Sexton last Monday.

For Pen-and-Ink Workers.

If you have to draw a straight line with pen and ink, and have not the necessary beveled ruler or line instrument, place an ordinary ruler on a blotter, with their edges exactly parallel and touching, and hold the pen so that its side projections touch the blotter. There is then no danger of an ink-smudged line, but the pen mark will be clear and smooth, and the paper clean and unblotted.

Bonds.

A bond is a certificate of obligation to pay money secured by mortgage or otherwise. A bond issued by a corporation (or by a municipality or government) is an interest-bearing debt certificate.

Man's Dual Roles.

"Men bring happiness to the women who love them, but also do they bring much sorrow, especially husbands."—"Two Men and Gwendolyn" by Mabel Barnes Grundy.

Home Course In Health Culture

VI.—Hygiene of the Skin and Its Appendages

By EUGENE L. FISK, M. D.
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THE skin is one of the most important organs of the body. This may seem an extraordinary statement to some who look upon the skin merely as a protective covering for muscle, bone and other underlying structures.

It is a fact, however, that the skin is a vital organ and that paralysis of its functions would result in death.

One of the most important functions of the skin is to regulate the body heat. This it does largely through the evaporation of water brought to the surface by the sweat glands. It has been estimated that there are about 2,000,000 of these glands in the skin of the average individual and that they daily pour out from one to three pints of water containing salts and waste products.

In very warm weather this loss is quite apparent, but in ordinary weather we are not conscious of it, and it is termed insensible perspiration.

When the air contains a great deal of moisture and the weather reports excessive humidity, the evaporation of moisture from the skin is retarded and great discomfort results. The reverse condition obtains, of course, when the air is dry.

Understanding the functions of the skin, we can readily comprehend what grave injury to other organs may result if these functions are suspended.

When the weather becomes suddenly cold the blood vessels of the skin contract, and a greater burden is thrown upon the kidneys, which at once become more active, if they are able to respond. When the skin is not in a healthy condition its heat regulating and waste excreting functions are chronically disturbed, with the result that other organs must bear the burden. This means that the bodily resistance to disease is lessened.

Structure of the Skin.

The skin is composed of two layers—the epidermis, or what is termed the "scarf skin," and the derma, or "true skin." The epidermis is composed of several layers of epithelial cells, which act as a protective coating for the derma. The derma contains the sebaceous or oil glands, the sweat glands, roots of the hair, blood vessels, fat, nerves, etc.

The cells of the epidermis are constantly drying up and are removed by bathing and the friction of the clothes.

To maintain a healthy action of the skin the daily bath is important. Millions of people seem to get along fairly well without bathing, but millions of people have died before their time in consequence of neglecting such hygienic measures as are now known to promote good health and resistance to disease.

A daily cold bath should be taken by all who can react from the shock without feeling "shivery" and chilled.

For the more delicate a daily tepid bath, with light sponging or spraying of neck and chest with cool water, will assist in maintaining a proper tone to the circulation of the skin and fortify against colds, bronchitis, pneumonia and tuberculosis.

Importance of Cleansing Scalp.

A great deal of time and money are wasted in trying to make hair grow in poor soil. It is a curious but illuminating fact that it is quite as difficult to destroy superfluous hair as it is to induce hair to grow where it is desired. These facts are readily accounted for when we consider that the papillae, upon which the growth of hair depends, are located deeply in the layers of the true skin, where neither hair tonics nor hair destroyers can reach them.

It is true of the scalp as of all other parts of the body that it is easier to prevent disease than to cure it. Prevention of dandruff, which is the usual cause of baldness, is not ordinarily a difficult matter. Sometimes this condition as well as falling of the hair is due to a debilitated nervous system, which must first be treated before local measures are of much avail. The average individual, however, can prevent dandruff and resultant baldness by keeping the scalp clean.

The scalp is prone to collect dirt, dust and germs. Dandruff is thought by some to be due to a germ, but this is all the greater reason for frequently cleansing the scalp.

Shampooing and Scalp Massage.

A mistaken idea exists that the hair is injured by frequent washing. As a rule, both scalp and hair are benefited thereby provided they are carefully dried. Neglect to dry the hair leads to decomposition at the roots and impairment of its vigor. In the summer time exposure to the sunlight will assist in thorough drying. In the winter time hot towels should be used.

Medicated soaps are not of much value. Any pure soap will answer the purpose. Tincture of green soap is an excellent preparation. There is no danger of undue loss of oil from the hair, as the oil glands in the skin quickly replace what is washed away. In fact, by clearing away the dead cells and cleansing the orifices of the glands the oil supply may be increased. In old cases of dandruff the head should be

shampooed several times a week until the scalp is restored to a healthier condition, and then twice a month will usually suffice.

The hair should be briskly brushed twice a day. This will cleanse it and promote a healthy circulation. The scalp should also be kneaded and massaged with the finger tips, slightly pinched and pulled away from the underlying skull. This is especially necessary where the hair lacks vigor and the scalp is tightly bound to the skull. It is a question whether electric massage, vibration massage, etc., have any advantages over ordinary methods. Vibration massage in particular should be used with caution.

In some cases dandruff is so excessive as to constitute an active disease, accompanied by inflammation. In such cases medical attention is necessary, and experiments should not be made.

The scalp, like other portions of the body, can be kept in a healthy condition by proper attention to bathing, sleep, exercise, diet, etc., and all these things should be tried in preference to soaking one's head with high priced, highly perfumed stuff out of fancy bottles.

Anything that improves the nutrition of the scalp tends to prevent gray hair. Many theories have been advanced as to the cause of gray hair, but no cure has yet been discovered. Black hair dyes may contain lead and cause serious poisoning. Great caution should be exercised in using dyes.

Care of the Complexion.

Care of the complexion should commence in childhood. This does not mean that we should rub the baby's face with expensive toilet preparations, but that all measures which promote a healthy skin action should early become a part of training and discipline.

The skin of the face should also be thoroughly cleansed at least once a day. In order that a healthy action of its glands may be maintained. Pure soap and tepid soft water are usually sufficient for this purpose. Those who live in dusty or smoky towns will find it beneficial to use cold cream as a cleanser. The face should be gently



POOR SOIL FOR HAIR.
[A great deal of time and money are wasted in trying to make hair grow in poor soil.]

but thoroughly rubbed with this preparation and then wiped off with a soft towel. The appearance of this towel after use will surprise those who try this method for the first time. The face should then be washed with tepid water. This is an exceedingly valuable measure for young boys and girls.

Importance of Diet.

In addition to local hygiene of the face, care of the bodily functions will have an important influence on the complexion. Constipation in young children is very apt to develop through inattention and neglect. Regular habits should be established and proper diet enforced. Greasy fried foods, pan-cakes, hot breads, oatmeal, candy, ice cream soda, should all be avoided.

The habit of thoroughly chewing the food should also be early taught. Children are prone to bolt their food, especially soft foods like cereals, potatoes and other vegetables, which should remain in the mouth long enough for partial digestion.

Treatment of Acne.

Acne is a disease characterized by the formation of pimples or blotches, chiefly on the face, but occasionally on other portions of the body. Young people suffer from two forms of this disease, the simple and the indurated. In the former ordinary pimples are present. In the latter the pimples are of large size and very hard, leaving a scar after their rupture. In older people acne takes the form of reddened, inflamed areas, often involving the nose, termed "acne rosacea."

In mild, simple acne daily cleansing of the face with cold cream and careful attention to diet will often be sufficient to effect a cure. The more rebellious cases require the most skillful medical treatment, directed against the underlying constitutional causes. Of late excellent results have been reported from the use of the Roentgen rays. Such treatment requires much judgment and experience and should be administered only by an expert.

Acne rosacea, although so unsightly and formidable looking, is often readily cured by careful diet, avoidance of stimulants, regulation of the bowels and certain local applications. Tight lacing is not infrequently a cause of this disease. People suffering from this trouble should seek relief from a physician, with every confidence of cure, provided instructions are rigidly followed.

FOR FINE MONUMENTS

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